The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 297.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Hon. J. B. Rice, member of Congress from the First District of Illinois, and formerly Mayor of Chicago, died in Norfork, Va., on Thursday. The body will be taken to Chicago.

—John Clark, an engineer of the Harrisburg water works, was killed, and a laborer severely injured, on Thursday, by the pressure of the water forcing off the cap on a twenty inch main.

—Carl Vogt, the Belgian murderer, has been extradited by United States Commissioner Gutman, and a warrant signed by the President. He sails for Europe tomorrow in charge of a detective.

—The Tanners and Leather Dealers Convention, in session in Chicago, have formed an association for mutual benefit, and adopted a classification of hides by which to be governed in making purchases.

—Judge E. M. Kiels, of the Eufaula (Ala.) City Court, now in Washington, has resigned. Articles of impeachment were pending in the General Assembly. He is also under indictment for felony. General Alpheus Baker has been appointed to succeed him.

—The Governor of Alabama has appointed L. W. Lawler and T. B. Bethen commissioners to take charge, ascertain and liquidate the legal liabilities of the State of Alabama on bonds issued and bonds endorsed by the State, and coupons on the same, and make a report to the Legislature.

—Laurence Schultz left Cincinnati on the 27th of November for Cotesville, Ind., on business. It is known that he returned about midnight of December 2, since which time no tidings of him can be obtained. It is known that he had about two hundred dollars with him, and the supposition is he has been foully dealt with.

—On Thursday morning four masked men rode up to the house of a farmer living about twelve miles north of Clarksville, in Johnson county, Arkansas, and after shooting the farmer and choking his wife, robbed him of six hundred dollars in currency, and made their escape. A posse of citizens started in pursuit of the robbers, and were close behind them at last accounts.

—The joint special committee of the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, appointed to investigate the conduct of the Board of Health in giving the street cleaning contract, have made a report, showing a frightful amount of corruption in the Board. In fact, it appears from this report, that the Board of Health has been run for years solely for the purpose of robbing the city treasury.

—James Dillard, (colored,) a boy employed on the steamer John B. Maude, was shot and fatally wounded at Memphis, on Thursday, by James Devay, carpenter of the boat. The latter was at work on the wheel-house, when Dillard threw some water overboard, without, as he says, knowing Devay was in the wheel-house, some of which fell on Devay, who went to his stateroom, got his pistol, and shot the boy in the back. He then, it is thought, jumped aboard the Glencoe, just backing out, and made his escape.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 17, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.91	42	83	W.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	30.03	38	81	W.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	30.14	33	80	N.	Cloudy.

Mean Barometer, 30.05.
Mean Thermometer, 36.
Highest Thermometer, 47.
Lowest Thermometer, 33.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was cloudy, thermometer 34; Cincinnati, fair, thermometer 36; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 11; Fort Gibson, I. T., fair, thermometer 30; Fort Sully, D. T., fair, thermometer 36; Indianapolis, Ind., cloudy, thermometer 29; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 16; La Crosse, Wis., clear, thermometer 10; Leavenworth, Kan., cloudy, thermometer 16; Louisville, cloudy, thermometer 35; Memphis, fair, thermometer 37; Nashville, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 37; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 6; Pittsburgh, Pa., cloudy, thermometer 31; Shreveport, cloudy, thermometer 49; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 27; St. Paul, clear, thermometer 1; Vicksburg, cloudy, thermometer 49; Yankton, D. T., clear, thermometer 18; N. Platte, clear, thermometer 22.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Dec. 18, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the lower lake region, the Middle States and New England, partly cloudy and colder weather, with brisk north or west winds, rising barometer, and light snow near Lake Ontario, and thence northeastward to New Brunswick.

KANSAS.

The Famine—20,000 People in Need of Aid During the Winter.

CHICAGO, December 17.—The following dispatch was received by the *Tribune* to-day from Governor Osborn, of Kansas, in reply to an inquiry as to the extent of the suffering among the people in the regions of that State desolated by the grasshopper pleague:

TOPEKA, December 17.—I estimate the number of people in the western counties of Kansas who will need aid during the winter at twenty thousand. A large proportion of these are now in want. The people in the eastern part of the State are doing all in their power to prevent suffering on the frontier, but the extent of the destruction warrants the conclusion that they are unequal to the emergency. Flour, potatoes, hominy and beans for food, and clothing, especially for women and children, are much needed. Feed for stock is also much needed, as is also spring wheat, corn, oats, barley and flax, for spring planting. The winter thus far has been a favorable one, and the prospect for a good crop of wheat is most excellent. A large increase of acreage has been sown, and if no unforeseen misfortune should occur to these people, they will next year be able not only to subsist themselves, but to assist unfortunates in other localities. Donations sent through the Kansas Central Relief Committee, of which Lieutenant Governor Stover is President, and W. W. Giles Treasurer, with headquarters at Topeka, will be sure to reach those for whom they are intended, and will be publicly acknowledged. THOS. A. OSBORNE.

FIRES.

Chicago—Loss $20,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., December 17.—A fire about three o'clock this morning destroyed a block of six wooden stores with dwelling flats, above the corner of West Madison and [illegible] numbers 4 and 26, 30 and 32 West Madison. The buildings were old, and the shops were generally small establishments. The total loss is probably $20,000, with very light insurance.

Vernon, Mich.—Loss $9,000.

DETROIT, December 17.—The foundry and planing mill of E. H. Jones & Son, at Vernon, Michigan, was burned about two o'clock this morning. Loss $9,000. No insurance.

United States Patents.

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending December 15th, and bearing that date—Reported Weekly for the "GAZETTE" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 771 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

147,325—Hydraulic Rams. W. W. Grier, Hulton, Pa. Filed September 2, 1874.

157,384—Hinges. Jas. A. Dunning Wheeling, W. Va. Filed October 21, 1874.

157,387—Rolling-Pins. Charles Frazier, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed June 26, 1874.

157,402—Water-Coolers. M. B. Hunter, Bedford, Pa. Filed September 5, 1874.

157,419—Devices for Tapping Mains. J. J. Quinn, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to Thomas H. Jameson, same place. Filed October 27, 1874.

157,435—Combined Clamp and Swivel Attachment for Holding and Turning the Rope in Artesian and Other Wells. D. A. Wray, Titusville, Pa. Filed November 3, 1874.

6,138—Boring-Machines. Jos. Strickler, Columbiana, Ohio, assignor to W. W. Wallace, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patent No. 142,296, dated August 26, 1873. Filed October 24, 1874.

MR. JOSEPH WINERY, of Clearfield county, had five sheep shot by some malicious person a week or two since, and now he has had fourteen more killed by wolves.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The Senate Considering the Bill to Provide a Better Government for the District of Columbia—The Question of Local Government Discussed.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1874.

SENATE.

King Kalakaua.

Mr. CAMERON reported that King Kalakaua would be in the President's room in rear of the Senate Chamber at 11:30 to-morrow morning, when the Senators would be presented to him.

Mr. CAMERON then submitted an order that the Senate meet at the usual hour, and at 12:15 take a recess, that the Senate might proceed in a body to the hall of the House, and join in the ceremony of receiving His Majesty. Agreed to.

Judicial District of Oklahama.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to organize the judicial district of Oklahama, and establishing Courts of the United States therein. Referred.

The Steamboat Bill.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to revise, amend and consolidate the laws relating to the security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and the reading thereof was continued.

After the bill had been read through, Mr. BOUTWELL moved that it be laid over till Tuesday next, as an officer of the Treasury Department, who had been authorized to make an examination into certain provisions of the bill, had not completed such examination. The motion was agreed to.

The Tariff.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of citizens engaged in the manufacture of umbrellas and parasols, calling attention to aggravated grievances in the tariff on silk and alpaca.

Mr. SHERMAN said the conference committee on the Tariff bill had no power to go beyond the subject matter in dispute between the two Houses, the first of which was for a modification of the tobacco tax; next, in regard to the tax on brokers' sales, and, third, in regard to the tax on hops.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Aiding the Centennial.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) submitted a resolution granting the Women's Centennial Executive Committee of Washington the rotunda of the Capitol this afternoon and evening for a celebration to raise funds in aid of the National Centennial Exhibition. Agreed to.

Distributing Seed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the bill to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to make a special distribution of seed, with an amendment that $30,000, instead of $30,000, be appropriated for the purpose. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

District of Columbia Government.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the better government of the District of Columbia, the pending question being, on motion of Mr. THURMAN, to strike out the word "Regents" wherever it occurred and insert in place thereof "Commissioners," so that the Board should be styled Board of Commissioners, instead of Board of Regents. Agreed to.

Mr. MORTON said there was a feature of this bill to which he was entirely opposed. There was no doubt the bill had been worked up carefully by those who had charge of it, but it provided for disfranchising the people of the District (one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seventy thousand persons). It took from them the power of self-government and put the Government of the District in the hands of three men. In that respect the bill was anti-Republican and anti-Democratic, and he did not feel that he could vote for it without quoting the spirit of the Constitution. He did not believe the troubles of this District grew out of the rights of suffrage. He believed the right of local self-government here was just as important as it was in New York or any other State, and did not think the Constitution of the United States sustained the argument of his friend (Morrill) that Congress had exclusive control over the District and could abolish the right of suffrage here. He (Morton) knew what would be said about abolishing the right. It would be said that it was intended to get clear of colored suffrage. He knew that there were people in this District who were willing to be disfranchised to get clear of the colored vote. From the beginning this city had a local government. Congress had the same control over territories as over the District, and it would not be argued that Congress had the power to deprive the people of the territories of the right of suffrage. If Congress had the power to depute the government of this District to three men, as this bill provides, it had the power to depute the government to the whole of the people of the District. At the proper time he proposed to offer an amendment to provide for the election of their commissioners by the people of the District, instead of their appointment by the President.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) said this bill violates no principle of local government. It never was intended that a local government should exist here. The authority of Congress over the District was supreme. The right of local self-government could not be violated when no such government existed. It was not expedient to have suffrage in this District, and any Senator conversant with the various classes of authority here in years past must agree with him. He had not the slightest doubt that Congress had exclusive control over the District, and could confer or withhold suffrage, as it thought proper. Negro suffrage had been a very sickening business to the people of this District. He then spoke of the clause in reference to the Excise Board, and said that section was intended to invade the domain of morals under the form of legislation. Vice and immorality generally followed the track of these prohibitory laws. The power given to this Excise Board was unlimited in regard to prescribing regulations under which liquor licenses could be issued. He spoke of the unhappy results which occurred in the state of Maine from an attempt to regulate the liquor traffic. He moved to strike out that portion of the bill which required every person taking out a liquor license to give a bond for faithfully observing the conditions thereof, and for the payment of such portion of the license fee as shall not be paid in advance, and to insert in place thereof a provision requiring fees for license to be paid into the Treasury of the United States in advance. Rejected.

Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the clause requiring the Board of Commissioners to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and insert in lieu thereof a clause requiring said Commissioners to be elected by the qualified voters of the District.

Pending the discussion, Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bill to enable the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to proceed with its jury business. Passed.

Mr. BAYARD opposed the amendment of Mr. Morton to make the Commissioners elective, and said the evil under which this District had suffered was caused in the main by the exercise of suffrage by those totally unfit for it. He hoped to see the day when the question of suffrage would be left where the framers of the Constitution intended it to be—in the hands of those to be affected by the right. He would not vote to bring the curse of negro suffrage upon the people of this District again. They were here far more solicitous for the hands of three honest, upright commissioners, than in the hands of negro voters.

Mr. THURMAN said he was opposed to the amendment of the Senator from Indiana. The duty of Congress was prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, which provided that Congress should have exclusive control over the District of Columbia. When Congress said there should be no suffrage in the District, it would not deprive any man of any right guaranteed him by the Constitution. Congress had the same authority over the District that it had over Fort Monroe or Fort Hamilton, and would it be contended that there could be any authority within any of these forts in hostility to the Federal Government? It never was intended that the seat of the Federal Government should be at the power of any municipality. The people of this District are not the only persons interested in it. The Goverment itself is the largest property holder here, and had a right to protect its own property.

Pending the discussion the Senate, after an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Judicial District of Oklahama.

Mr. LOWE introduced a bill to establish the judicial district of Oklahama in the Indian Territory. Referred.

King Kalakana.

Mr. ORTH, from the joint committee on the reception of King Kalakana, reported a recommendation for his presentation to the House to-morrow. Agreed to.

Legislative Appropriation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. E. H. Roberts in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Nothing of public interest occurred in the consideration of the bill until the paragraph was reached which makes provision for the Bureau of Education. A proposition to increase the clerical force of the bureau was made by Mr. MONROE, and advocated by himself, Messrs. Hoar and Townsend, and was opposed by Messrs. Frye and Cox. The latter avowed his hostility to the whole system of "bureaucracy," and declared that all those bureaus which had no warrant in the Constitution would be abolished by the next Congress, because if the Democratic party had not the power in the Senate, it had the power in the House to prevent the passage of laws.

Mr. GARFIELD favored the increase proposed by Mr. Monroe, and defended the Bureau of Education as a necessary instrument for obtaining and publishing educational statistics. If the Democratic party proposed to begin its new career of power by putting out the eye of the Government by destroying the methods of obtaining intelligence as to the condition of the people—if the Government was to enter on a system which builds penitentiaries and was to take no steps to get information as to whether it was not possible by a better system to avoid the necessity for penitentiaries—then he thought it was well that they should have timely notice.

Mr. WILLARD (Vt.) argued against the Bureau of Education as an unwarranted interference with a matter which the people themselves could and did better take care of, and declared that there was no more reason for a Bureau of Education or a Bureau of Agriculture than there was for a bureau of boots and shoes.

Finally Mr. Monroe's proposition was rejected.

Mr. HEREFORD moved to strike out the whole appropriation for the Bureau of Education, and argued against the whole system of centralization. He spoke of Spain as illustrating that system by which a nation might become powerful, but by which individuals were dwarfed. The motion was rejected.

The committee progressed as far as page 64.

Sinking Fund.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill making provision for the payment of the sinking fund. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS.

Proceedings of the Returning Board—The Mixed Schools Troubles—Boys Appear at the Girls' High School to Compel the Removal of Colored Pupils—The Latter Quietly Withdraw—Row Between White and Colored School Boys.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17.—The Returning Board is trying the late Chief Clerk (Campbell), charged with tampering with returns and testimony, but they could not agree on Wednesday. The returns are now being canvassed important testimony filed by the Conservatives was found missing. Mr. Whittaker requested that the Conservative Committee be allowed to inspect all papers bearing on parishes coming before the board under protest previous to considering them, in order that they might see that all the testimony was present. Governor Wells objected, saying it would detain the board too long. Mr. Whittaker then presented evidence proving that the signatures on the Sabine parish returns were forgeries. The board has decided upon the returns from twenty-three parishes, besides the First and Second Congressional Districts, and will promulgate them. These give in the House: Republicans 33; Conservatives, 37.

The students of the Central Boys' High School to-day appeared at the Lower Girls' High School to compel the removal therefrom of a number of colored pupils. A committee of five entered the school and stated the purpose of their visit, threatening to use force if necessary. All the colored girls present promptly and quickly left the building, and the boys returned to their school. It is believed the School Board will establish an additional High School for colored children, thus preventing further trouble.

A row between white and colored school boys at the Keller market this afternoon terminated in a general melee between the whites and blacks in the neighborhood. The result was that a colored policeman was badly hurt by being struck on the breast by a negro with a belaying pin, and a number of persons bruised. During the excitement a negro man fell dead of heart disease.

In the case of J. B. Elam, praying for a writ of mandamus to compel the Returning Board to receive, canvass and compile the returns of Desota parish, Judge Hawkins, of the Superior District Court, decided that he had no jurisdiction to issue the mandamus, as he could not come to a conclusion whether they were the proper returns or not, the Returning Board having been constituted for that purpose.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

Bismarck Threatening to Resign.

BERLIN, December 17.—It is rumored that Bismarck regards the action of the Reichstag, in voting to uphold its dignity, that the Constitution should be amended to prevent the arrest of a deputy during the session, as equivalent to a vote of want of confidence, and will resign. It is further said that in consequence the resolution will be modified.

BERLIN, December 17.—The *Post* of this city to-day expresses a hope that Bismarck has not yet definitely decided to resign from the Government, but adds that however deeply deplorable such a decision by the Chancellor must be regarded, it would not be productive of imminent danger to the State.

The *Kreiz Zeitung* says that rumors of the Chancellor's resignation emanated from his intimate friends, who say that the Prince declared that he was weary, and that it is impossible for him to govern with the present majority in the Reichstag.

Another report gives Herr Denzin, a deputy in the Reichstag, as authority for the statement that the Prince intends resigning his portfolio in the Government. Herr Denzin announced that Bismarck, in view of the vacillating majority in the Reichstag, would be forced to resign.

BERLIN, December 17.—Prince Bismarck had an interview with the Emperor to-day. Rumors of his resignation are still repeated, but in some Parliamentary circles it is reported that the difficulty has been completely settled. The opinion is almost unanimously held that yesterday's action of the Reichstag was not a vote of want of confidence, and it is considered certain that even if the Chancellor has tendered his resignation, the Emperor will not accept it.

LONDON December 18—6 A. M.—A special to the *Morning Post* from Berlin says: "It is positively asserted that Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation, which was refused. He afterwards conferred with the leaders of the national party regarding the future conduct of affairs in Parliament, and an understanding was secured."

CHOLERA.

Report on the Epidemic of 1873.

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 17.—The physicians of Nashville met in convention last evening at the Board of Health rooms to receive Surgeon E. McClellan, of the United States army, who is in the city for the purpose of investigating the initial cause of the cholera epidemic of 1873. Dr. McClellan stated that in his investigations he had discovered that cholera had passed from New Orleans to Vicksburg, hence to Shreveport and Memphis, where it was scattered North, South, East and West, until it reached the confines of Missouri. The disease has generally originated after the arrival of emigrants from the infected ports and unpacking their baggage; the disease being confined in their clothing; that cholera, small-pox, fever, and other contagious diseases could be rapidly and effectively distributed by common carriers; that close railroad cars and private closets were the means of spreading disease, as passed through the cities on the line of the railroad.

In answer to a question by Dr Buist, why Louisville, although connected by rail with Chicago, Cincinnati, Memphis and Nashville, was not affected, while Nashville was so severely scourged, he answered by saying that the question was a too wide field for argument; that it was a well-known fact that cholera might be imported into this city again and again, die out and be revived by some local cause or causes.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 17, 1874.

Tweed Again in Court.

Wm. M. Tweed was taken from prison to the Oyer and Terminer Court on a writ of *habeas corpus* this morning, and the Warden's return was traversed as to the sentence having expired and the illegality of subsequent sentences imposed for the want of jurisdiction of the Court which tried him, and that the jury were not empannelled according to law. The counsel suggested that they be allowed to state what their proofs were, and then to hand them in, and have the Court to pass upon them, have *certiorari* on the 23d, and get the case to the Court of Appeals on the first Monday in January. The case was adjourned till Tuesday next to give the District Attorney time to consider whether he would demur or gain issue, and Tweed was remanded to prison.

Brutal Murder in the Indian Territory.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., December 17.—A brutal murder was committed near South Canadian, on the M. K. & T. R. R., in the Cherokee Nation, on the 14th. Geo. Archer, a white man having Cherokee rights of citizenship, who had been at work for Russel McKinney, a half-breed living in the Cherokee Nation, and who is now undergoing trial for arson, was murdered on Monday last. McKinney had been drinking, and struck Archer on the head with a gun. Soon after, on being remonstrated with for his brutal treatment of the boy, he said: "Oh, I will fix that all right." He then took down his gun and deliberately shot Archer, breaking his neck and killing him instantly. The murderer is still at large.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Democrats Opposed to an Educational Bureau.

Improvement of the Ohio River by Moveable Dams.

River Men Urging the Passage of the Steamboat Bill.

Virginians on the Lookout for Offices.

Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, Asks for an Early Investigation.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1874.

The Educational Bureau.

An interesting discussion arose to-day upon the appropriation for the Educational Bureau. As usual, the Democrats in a body were against education, while the Republicans favored it.

The District Debt.

The most active members of the "third house" just now are members of the District of Columbia ring, engaged in lobbying through a bill substantially placing the District debt upon the United States.

Ohio River Improvement.

Members of the Ohio River Improvement Commission called upon the Chief of the Engineer Bureau of the army to-day, and urged the adoption of the plan of improvement approved at the Evansville meeting. General Humphreys replied that he had already matured his plan, and sent it to Congress with the President's message. The details of the plan of moveable dams have already been given in these dispatches. Members of the commission from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and Virginia are here.

The Steamboat Bill.

A large delegation of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Steam Navigation are here, pressing the passage of their bill, which has been before Congress for some years past, but which has been thus far defeated in the Senate after passing several times in the House. The chief objection to the bill, as stated by its opponents, is that it relieves steamboat owners from pecuniary responsibility in cases of accident.

Japanese Mint Report.

A copy of the report of the Director of the Imperial Mint at Osaka, Japan, for the year ending 31st July, 1874, has been received at the Treasury Department.

The entire coinage of gold, silver and copper amounted to about $13,000,000, comprised in 62,864,305 pieces. Compared with the previous year, there was a marked falling off in the coinage of gold, due, the report states, to the rate of exchange ruling against that country, and also the fact that the amount in circulation was equal to $1.50 per capita.

The American Trade Dollar is referred to at considerable length, and the question of assimilating the Japanese yen or dollar to the former, and stamping it as a trade dollar, is being considered by the Japanese authorities.

The P. F. V. as Candidates for Office.

Many Virginians are in the city anxious to have a finger in the pie under the new dispensation. The question has become proverbial upon meeting a member of "First Family Virginia" in the city, "What are you running for?"

Among the new candidates are Hon. Wm. Smith, Governor, Billy for Clerk of the House; Hon. D. C. De Jarnette, (of Thirty-seventh Congress), for Sergeant-at-arms of the House; Col. Wm. S. Gilman, (of Virginia Hogs of Hollow fame), Doorkeeper of the House; Abram S. Venable, (late of the Richmond *Inquirer*), for Clerk of the House. These gentlemen will doubtless be joined by a number of others as the time for selection approaches, and I deeply sympathize with their friends and advocates upon the fact that Virginia is not the only State in the Union that will come in for a slice in the newly baked pie. Many are called, but few are chosen.

Seeking Offices.

Large numbers of Congressmen of both parties who failed to get re-elected this fall are swarming to obtain offices ranging from foreign missions down to very ordinary clerkships, for themselves and friends, but more especially for themselves, before going down and out next March. However, of course, their influence is not so great as it was, and their chances of success are doubtful. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1874.

Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.

The Ways and Means Committee held a meeting this morning. James D Smith, the only member of Stockwell's Board of Directors now connected with the Pacific Mail management, has been summoned. It is given out that he will testify that the resolution authorizing the payment of the necessary expenses of Irwin in Washington was adopted by the Board of Directors, on motion of President Stockwell, without any intention or expectation that improper means would be employed to influence legislation, and that the Board supposed that this resolution was designed to cover only, perhaps, a few thousand dollars of legitimate expenses. Smith, it is said, will also swear that he believes that large sums, largely exceeding those expended in Washington, were really used in New York in stock operations.

Louisiana Politics.

Gentlemen of prominence from Louisiana, who arrived here last night, say that the Conservative party, to which they are attached, clearly elected a majority of the Legislature, and others of their candidates, at the recent election, and that the Conservatives are anxiously awaiting the report of the Returning Board, which they expect to-day, and such is the feeling among them, that should the Board reject any of the returns with a view solely of giving ascendency to the Republicans, the Conservatives would undertake to right themselves by force of arms.

An Investigation in Louisiana Asked.

The following telegram was received at the Executive Mansion last evening, and by direction of the President referred to Speaker Blaine:

NEW ORLEANS, December 16.—I respectfully ask that you will use your influence to secure the early departure for Louisiana of the select committee appointed yesterday. I am confident an investigation, thorough and complete, will vindicate the policy of your administration, will strengthen the Republican party, and will place the State government of Louisiana in a more just light before the country. The presence of the committee here at this juncture will also go far to secure order, and I hope contribute in some degree to bring about a solution of our difficulties.

(Signed) W. R. KELLOGG.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Petitions from the National Temperance Society and other temperance organizations and churches, representing over 300,000 petitioners, were presented in the House to-day, asking for the early passage of the bill to provide for a commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic, which passed the House last session.

Judge Poland will report a bill from the Committee on Judiciary soon after the holidays, and it is probable that it will pass the House.

Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts for the week ending December 12th were as follows: New York, $1,561,000; Boston, $199,094; Philadelphia, $138,686; Baltimore, $66,910; New Orleans, for the week ending December 5th, $47,942; San Francisco, for the week ending December 5th, $104,268.

Aiding a Railroad.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals, to-day, by an almost unanimous vote, agreed to report a bill recommending the Government to guarantee bonds of the Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad.

Postoffice Investigation.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads have appointed a sub-committee to visit the department on Saturday, and inquire into the causes of the large increase in the deficiency.

A Contested Seat.

Samuel Lee, through counsel, served a notice of contest on Representative Rainey, of the First District of South Carolina, claiming that he was recently elected over Rainey.

The South.

The House Committee on the Condition of the South met to-night. The Louisiana delegation was present, and urged them to go to New Orleans at an early day.

The Katie King Swindle.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of to-morrow will contain a full expose of the Katie King swindle, the fact having been obtained from a gentleman who unearthed the fraud. He traced the supposed Katie to a boarding house, and after a long-continued effort persuaded her to confess the deception she had been practicing and to produce a gauzy dress she wore at the manifestations. The letter, with a large lot of jewelry, &c., that had been presented to Katie at a seance, induced Robert Dale Owen and Dr. Child, two leading spiritualists of this city, to publicly repudiate the swindle.

LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, December 17.—In the Senate bills were introduced limiting contracts for furnishing cities with gas to one year, and compelling parties laying gas pipes to give $100,000 bonds to prevent unnecessary obstruction of the streets; to repeal the act of the last session regulating fares and freights on railroads; to re-enact a former law on the subject and to provide that all penalties under it shall go to the school fund.

In the House, bills were passed requiring the sale of stove coal by weight, except by special contract, and fixing the weight of a ton at 2,000 pounds; to create National Guards, and to authorize cities and villages to build armories for companies organized within their limits. Bills were introduced to reduce the fees of county officers about seventy-five per cent.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, MISS., December 17.—The Legislature assembled at noon. The Governor sent in his message, claiming that the present condition of affairs was brought about by violent white men for political purposes. He says: At this moment the State and county authorities are successfully resisted, and the execution of officials impossible. Armed insurgents procure orders for a local election, with the intention that the ballots be cast in such a reign of terror that the will of the majority will be undone by the minority. The insurgents have deliberately and knowingly entered into the work of revolution, and we must face the facts as they exist. If the insurrection is successful it must reduce the majority to the will of the minority, and that minority, which means power by force, must retain it by legislation as harsh and cruel as the first acts of violence, in which case one race will be deprived of their rights and remanded back to an unfortunate, condition as they have ever known, or else compelled to wander, seeking freedom rather than homes, as is now the case with many of their race in other States. He makes no recommendations to the Legislature, but when it is remembered that a majority of the House are blacks, and the Governor's whole message an appeal to the prejudice of that majority, its general tenor cannot be mistaken. He closes by requesting the Legislature to take such steps as will overthrow the insurrection in Warren county, and prevent similar occurrences, and "I venture to express the hope that there are but few of our fellow citizens who will not cheerfully respond to any demand made upon them."

The Legislature does not seem to know how to grapple with the problem presented to them. Probably they will ask the United States for troops for Vicksburg, or probably they will repeal the law authorizing a special election already ordered in Warren county on the 31st of December.

Pork Packing in the West.

CINCINNATI, December 17.—The Cincinnati *Price Current*, the leading authority upon hog packing statistics, will publish to-morrow morning a very full preliminary report of pork packing in the West. Returns have been received from points which packed last season nine-tenths of all packed at interior points. The aggregate packing to dates ranging from the 9th to the 16th of December, at 279 points, is given at 1,190,000 head, against 1,097,000 last season, an increase of 93,000. These points packed last season a total of 1,887,000 out of 2,044,000 the whole number packed at interior points during the season of 1873 and 1874. The packing at the six principal cities is given at 2,010,000 to date, against 2,070,000 last year.

Practical Facts.

When any organ or part of the body becomes diseased it gives out more than its accustomed share of particles from that part. These separated particles are carried out of the body through the medium of the kidneys, and may by chemical analysis and microscopic examination, be definitely ascribed to the precise locality whence they are derived.

These are practical facts; not merely of value in ordinary cases alone, but scientific men, Todd, Bennet, Queckot, and others, have placed on record numerous instances wherein the correct diagnosis in *obscure* cases depended *solely* upon these kind of investigations.

We ourselves, during an experience of over twenty years practice, have had many individual cases wherein the examination of the kidneys secreted alone revealed the true nature of the disease after all the well-known methods of the very best physicians of the country had signally failed.

When we propose to detect diseases by an examination of the urine alone, being prepared, as we are at our office, No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, with all the chemical and microscopic apparatus for testing it in the most scientific manner, we base our proposition not upon clairvoyance, spiritualism, hocus-pocus, or legerdemain, but upon the incontrovertible facts, and make our deductions in accordance with the immutable laws of *science*.

Indeed, it is these *facts* alone that give to our peculiar system its true value, that stamp it as a science. For that only is scientific which is based upon incontrovertible facts.

Those living at a distance by sending a specimen (morning's urine) for scientific analysis and examination can have the necessary medicine sent them by express.

L. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.
Address, Drs. Oldshue, 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Read This.

Bankrupt Sale,
Bankrupt Sale,
Bankrupt Sale,
OF
Dry Goods.
Dry Goods,
Dry Goods,
AT
Phillips',
Phillips',
Phillips'.
Corner Sixth and Liberty streets.
Corner Sixth and Liberty streets.
Corner Sixth and Liberty streets.
ALL
Goods at less than cost.
Goods at less than cost.
Goods at less than cost.

Card.

Having been authorized to sell Drafts and Passage Tickets to Europe by the American line of steamers from Philadelphia to Liverpool, and the Red Star line of steamers from Philadelphia and New York to Antwerp, reliable agents are wanted in Allegheny, boroughs, and all mining and manufacturing districts near to Pittsburgh, to advance the interest and increase the travel on these very popular and well managed lines belonging to our own State, and carrying our own flag. Every facility and encouragement will be given to agents. Drafts and Tickets to all points issued and for sale by the manager at Wm. Semple's, second story, 165, 167 and 169 Feder al street, Allegheny, to whom all applications should be made.

ALLEGHENY, Dec. 15, 1874.

Shetland Seal Sacques

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Directors of "Franklin Savings Bank," Allegheny.

Geo. R. Riddle, President; D. Macferron, J. W. Hall, Simon Drum, E. H. Knox, Geo. D. Riddle, E. W. Cartwright. Stockholders individually liable.

Buy Furs

FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Bankrupt Sale at Phillips',

corner Sixth and Liberty streets, continuing from day to day until everyting is sold.

Save Fuel, Colds and Rheumatism.

By having WEATHER STRIPS on your windows and doors, Thompson & Co., 84 Wood street. MWF.

Buy Furs

FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT,
At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Bargains at the Bankrupt Sale,

at Phillips,' corner Sixth and Liberty streets.

Buy Furs

FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT,
At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Shetland Seal Sacques

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

1776. Centennial Stock. 1876.

And Medals for sale by B. F. Brown, General Agent, 131 Smithfield street. Medals also for sale at the jewelry stores.

Shetland Seal Sacques

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

1776. Centennial. 1876.

Medals for sale by B. F. Brown. General Agent, and at the jewelry stores.

Shetland Seal sacques

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

WEATHER STRIPS

At THOMPSON & CO.'S, 84 Wood street.

No Holiday Vacations

At the Iron City College, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. School always in session, and students admitted at any time.

Flannels

cheaper than can now be bought from the manufacturers, at Phillips' Bankrupt Sale, corner Sixth and Liberty streets.

Shetland Seal Caps

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Ladies Watches.

Flat back, Oval, Stem and Key winding Ladies Gold Watches all prices, at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

Shetland Seal Sacques

At Fleming & Oglevee's 139 Wood street.

STATE BREVITIES.

TILLOTSON'S dry goods store, in Greenville, was robbed of $1,000 worth of silks on Monday night.

THOMAS COWEN, an old resident of Washington, was found dead in a field near his house, last Saturday. Heart disease was the cause of his death. He was worth $40,000.

A YOUNG man by the name of Willard Madison enticed a young girl of 14 to leave her home, near Harbor Creek, and go to Erie and marry him. They went to Erie, but before the knot was tied, the father came and wanted to see the girl.

A FEMALE TRAMP, named McCarty, died in the woods near North East, Erie county, on the 12 inst., from the effect of drinking two-thirds of a pint of alcohol. She died while her husband was away, begging for money with which to procure more alcohol.

ON Wednesday week a formal notice was served upon Dr. A. G. Egbert, of Franklin, that his seat in the Forty-fourth Congress would be contested by Hon. Carlton B. Curtis, of Erie. The notice contains seventy-three specifications, and embraces questions of legality covering about six hundred votes in all three counties of the district.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegrayh office, at. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Frisia, at New York; Erin, at New York, Illinois, at Philadelphia.

How to Get Rich.

Economy is the sure road to wealth, and there is genuine economy in buying boots and shoes at Taggart's, 129 Federal street, Allegheny City, where you may save from 25 cents to $2 on every pair purchased. You make money in buying from Taggart, because you save it.

The Election of Officers

of the Liquor

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING ..... N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON ..... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874:

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

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By Mail for six months	5 00
By Mail for three months	2 50
By Mail for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1874

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111½.

THE *Post* proposes that any Democratic legislative member that fails to support the caucus candidate for Senator, be shot. Is its faith in its people so broken, that pistol threats must be resorted to?

JUDGE PARDEE, the successor of Durell, at New Orleans, is praised by the papers, notwithstanding he is a carpet-bagger and Republican. All this, till some decision fails to suit the ex-rebel element.

THE defense in the Mowry suit opened up yesterday, with a very strong array of testimony,—the point being to show that this suit was originated in fraud on the part of the plaintiffs. The evidence was evidently of a damaging character.

THE prospects of the Ohio river improvement seem good at this session of Congress. It is stated that the Committee will undoubtedly recommend an appropriation. It is certainly time that this, one of the greatest projects of internal improvement ever developed here, should receive kindly attention.

THE *Post* thinks it discovers a mare's nest in certain apparent discrepancies between Secretary Bristow's and Treasurer Spinner's figures. Had it been at the pains to read Secretary Bristow's report fully, it would have seen that the reason for the discrepancy was in the different dates on which the reports were made up. The one follows the actual, and the other the fiscal year.

THAT frank spoken gentleman, Robert Dale Owen, has given evidence that the "Katie King" medium revelations, in which he believed a year ago, are swindles. It is a significant revelation, coming as it does from a man who, intelligent and acute, was still carried away by the mediumistic fever. He has had enough penetration to discover, what many never do, and to avow what others never would. So this bit of mediumship rests exposed.

IRWIN yesterday submitted to a searching investigation, in which he admitted he paid money, but not to Congressmen, in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy. The Company's officers however, say that Irwin is in the employ of the rival company, and his policy is to throw suspicion on them, but not give names, as thus his testimony might be negatived. They claim that he and Stockwell used the principal portion of the money in speculations.

THE Philadelphia *North American* devotes an elaborate editorial to the description of the advanced steps being taken by the Franklin Institute to erect a vast institution, similar in plan to the South Kensington Museum in London, "which shall be at once a grand technical school, a museum of the mechanic and ornamental, and a centre of movement and enterprise for the great industries of which Philadelphia has become the heart." It is proposed to expend $2,000,000 on the project, and the papers declare the city will raise it. This is a grand movement, in keeping with the progressive character Philadelphia has recently assumed.

THERE is a report current which, whether romantic or real, serves to justify the Secretary of the Navy in recommending that aid be extended to persons desiring to settle in Alaska. The Icelanders, it is said, are preparing to emigrate in large numbers to this country. Governmental difficulties, rather than climatic troubles, are the cause of this purposed move. Despite the gushing accounts that were written of the Millennial festival, and the peaceful quiet of the people, it seems they do not enjoy their situation, as tributaries o the Denmark monarchy. So they propose to come here, where the ideal of the Legislature of the Thingvalla is most nearly realized.

THE death of the abductors of Charley Ross has inspired very great activity among the police, to secure, if possible, the child. The wife of Mosier, the leader in the kidnapping, has been questioned by Superintendent Walling, and is believed to have given valuable information. The police entertain confident hopes that the child is alive, and that he will be found. At the time of the death of the abductors, he was quite certainly alive, and there is no reason for believing that he has since been made away with. There is a feeling of relief that the men who kidnapped him are dead; but if Mosier had only been captured and forced to disclose the whereabouts of the child before he died, it would have been a complete triumph. That they deserved to die is admitted. It is now believed there were two other accomplices in the transaction, and these have the child, in all probability. Thus we have a difficulty, but the theory of the police is, that he will yet be set loose. They are, however, searching, as far away as New Jersey, and are putting forth every exertion possible. Perhaps, in the history of crime, there is not a more romantic case. If the child has intelligence sufficient for the purpose, he will have a story of rare interest to tell when once he is again returned to friends.

THE pressure of the times having thrown a large number of young men out of employment, the project has been started of arranging for the free instruction of all who may choose to attend, during evenings, at the Western University. It has not been fully matured, as yet, but is favorably entertained. If it shall be carried into effect, it will be one of the most beneficial philanthropies we have heard of in our city. There is, for example, at this Institution, one professor who has not only studied the art of mechanical drawing in Germany, but also learned in the shops to give practical application to these. The department of Political Economy, under Chancellor Woods, is also of rare excellence, and can be made to properly indoctrinate the young in all those subjects of labor, strikes, the relation of labor to capital, and the broader questions involved. This, of itself, is a rare opportunity. Not to enter into details, it opens freely, and at the expense of much labor on the part of the faculty, the opportunity to the unemployed of usefully employing, even redeeming what would otherwise be lost time. There is, of course, no profit to any who propose to engage in this enterprise, —it is, purely, a work of benevolence, and we hope it will be entered upon and largely availed of by those interested.

A CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY.

The Women's Centennial Association, of Philadelphia, organized some time since, is successfully striving to induce the organization of Auxiliary Societies throughout this and other States. The attention of the ladies of Pittsburgh to this subject has been earnestly invited, thus far with no result. We hope our women are not less patriotic than those of other cities. Every good work in which they engaged during the war was well and successfully managed. The women of revolutionary times were not less patriotic and scarcely less demonstrative than the men, and we cannot believe that now, when the Revolution resulting in our existence as an independent nation is to be commemorated, and all nations are to swell the jubilant notes of that occasion, the ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will engage less heartily in such work as they can best do to help forward the interests of the Centennial. We hope to see the ladies of our best families showing their sympathy and giving their support in various ways, but especially in getting up a *Washington's birthday tea party*, after the manner so much in vogue in other cities. Let the elderly matrons give the prestige of their names at least, in a suitable organization, and let the younger ladies, married and single, vie with each other in the needful active work. If they will thus combine and co-work, we vouch for it they will have a tea party on the 22d of February such as has not been seen since the memorable tea making of Boston harbor in the last century.

PETER AND PAUL.

The news from Washington is that the utterance in the message and Secretary's report on specie resumption were not meaningless words. A strong pressure is said to have been brought to bear on the Senate, and with some success, to make a move to give effect to the suggestions offered. Our readers will remember that in commenting on the message the day after it was delivered, we stated, that it meant, Borrow gold with which to resume. This proves to be the plan, just as we anticipated. Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, first put it forward, last Winter; and now some nameless persons of the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade,—a large name with nothing in it—offer a plan to the Committee on Banking and Commerce that embodies this identical idea. It is, in brief, to borrow $400,000,000 in gold, at four and four and one-half per cent. interest, redeem and destroy greenbacks and then give full swing to the National Banks to issue notes. In other words, we are to borrow $400,000,000 in Europe to pay $382,000,000 at home—borrow of Peter to pay Paul. One-third of this loan is to be received in greenbacks, which are to be destroyed; hence we get really $266,666,666 of gold, and reduce, at the same time, our greenback circulatiou, and $133,333,333 in greenbacks. A six months' squeeze is allowed to creditors, provided the act is put into effect at once, but this may or may not be serious, according to circumstances. The important fact is, that we will get $267,000,000 for $400,000,000 debt.

Putting aside here, the expediency of this plan, as regards retiring greenbacks, we have the question, is it possible? Can we go into the markets of Europe, borrow the gold, and keep it here? If we can, the serious objection to the plan is put aside, although the fact will remain that we will be disturbing the currency of the country to very little purpose. The interest on the sum mentioned will be $17,000,000 annually, which is the sum we will pay for thirty years, for the privilege of substituting $382,000,000 national bank notes for that number of greenbacks. In the aggregate, therefore, we will pay $510,000,000 for the advantage of being rid of greenbacks, say five years earlier than we might otherwise be rid of them for nothing. Of course $510,000,000 is a mere bagatelle to this country, yet is it not worth while to pause and see whether we will get much for it? Let us admit, then, that Europe will strain every nerve to accommodate us in this loan, —as she undoubtedly will,—and see how it it will work.

There are, in round numbers, about $600,000,000 of gold in the world. About $250,000,000 was used in the Franco-German indemnity. That, is, France would drain England to pay each indemnity of $200,000,000. The last transactions were chiefly paper,—but a circuit of $250,000,000 at most, did the entire business. So with this proposed law. It would be made in instalments,—say $50,000,000 at a time,—and the entire loan would require at least two years to consummate. With the many methods at the disposal of the European financiers, for drawing gold back to Europe, we cannot, of course, tell just what one may be resorted to to prevent a large amount coming to this country,—but let us indicate one that can be successfully operated. European capitalists hold our bonds, which command gold. They sell them in our markets, and thus accumulate all the gold available, and pay it into the Treasury, in return for the loan. Thus as the Treasury pays out gold,—and this it will steadily do,—this is caught up by these capitalists, and made to flow back as a loan. Thus, at most, $100,000,000 will be made to cover the entire loan. Indeed it must do it,—for the simple reason that Europe cannot sell and actually export $300,000,000 in gold,—it has not the power to do it without a panic. And by means of our bonds, held abroad, Europe could in a year, draw all this gold back again, and leave us helpless with our gold debt. She would do enough of this to keep us at her mercy.

But let us admit what would not be realized,—that we get the $267,000,000 of gold, and no disturbing influence developed. It would increase our general interest, to be paid abroad in gold, to $77,000,000. Now, with $60,000,000 of interest we export $38,000,000,—but with the added amount, it would be increased to $55,000,000. Along with this would be an advantage to Europe in her trade relations which would be very considerable, possibly enough, to make the export referred to, net. In this case, five years would return her the entire sum loaned.

We have yet to see any good, substantial reason why we should pay Europe $510,000,000 for the privilege of resuming specie payments. The privilege is not worth it. If greenbacks were depreciated to a large extent, or in reality to any extent, or the people were anxious for specie payments, it would be very well. But trade has adapted itself to our money, and the trouble with us is not the kind of currency we have, but the lack of personal business confidence. This lack of confidence does not extend to the currency. If a man has $100,000 in greenbacks, his credit is about as good as though he had $100,000 in gold. What we need is business development,—not a changed currency until the natural operations of trade change it. It is far better, to say the least, that Congress should aid the great railway enterprises of the country by guaranteeing the interest on their bonds, than to pay Europe $17,000,000 in gold, every year, for thirty years, for the privilege of paying gold a little sooner than it would do it, without this outlay.

PERSONAL.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, it seems, were not invited to the royal christening.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY had their first revival meeting in Manchester, England, November 28.

STEPHENS, ex-Head-Centre of English Fenians, declines any testimonial. He helped himself to all he wanted.

MISS CHERRIE SIMPSON is the name of a Milwaukee prodigy; she is a pianist, and has not reached her sixth birthday.

JOHN C. YOUNG, a nephew of the prophet, has been ex-communicated for waging a newspaper war against the Mormon hierarchy.

MRS. EX-JUDGE PRATT, of San Francisco, sues for divorce and alimony of $1,000,000. She had better take all his money and be done with it.

GENERAL AND MRS. MCLELLAN will spend this winter in Egypt. They are now enjoying the voyage of the Nile, and Mrs. McClellan has been restored to health.

LUCY STONE compares female suffrage to the "aloe which waits 100 years for its blossoms." Because Susan B. has nearly reached it, or on account of its supposed purgative properties?

AMONG the articles of *certu* in possession of that gold-edged pheuomenon, Sharon, and not hitherto enumerated, are a diamond-mounted fine-tooth hair-comb and an inlaid topaz bootjack.

FOR full dress Kalakaua wears a fashionably-cut black broadcloth swallow-tail coat, studless white shirt front, boots of the boxtoe pattern, parti-colored ribbon in his button-hole, three immense plain gold rings, a bracelet on his left wrist, a turn-down collar and a black tie. He also wears a pair of trousers.

ROBERT DALE OWEN gives the materializing Spiritualists a hard blow by announcing in a public card that "circumstantial evidence which I have just obtained induce me to withdraw the assurance which I have heretofore given of my confidence in the genuine character of certain manifestations presented last Summer in my presence." Mr. Owens refers to the "Katie King" performances, which owed their notoriety chiefly to the influence of his pen.

A WHITE MARBLE MONUMENT has been placed over the grave of William H. Seward in the cemetery at Auburn. It is described as follows by the Albany *Journal:* "It consists of a large and beautifully sculptured table laid entirely over the tomb, raised at the head about three feet higher than the surface of the plane, and surmounted with a cross wreathed with the leaves of the oak and the laurel. The face of the table bears the words, 'William H. Seward. Born May 16, 1809. Died Oct. 16, 1872;' and the base of the urn bears the inscription which, in his lifetime, he said was the only epitaph he was ambitious to deserve: "He was Faithful."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ABNER TURNER, better known as Uncle Ab., a noted turf man, died in Nashville on Wednesday.

THE roof of Market Hall, in Angnes, France, fell under a weight of snow on Wednesday, and several persons were killed and injured.

THE 'Longshoremen's Union of New York has authorized its members to accept thirty cents an hour for day work, and forty cents for night work. These are the rates proposed by the ship-owners six weeks ago, when the 'Longshoremen struck.

BOB DRURY, of McKenzie, Tenn., was arrested and sent to Memphis on Wednesday, for passing counterfeit money. His father and mother, who had been assisting him, made their escape. They had succeeded in passing large amounts on farmers and others in that neighborhood.

THE Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington is preparing the roll of members elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, with their postoffice address, and requests members residing in States in which the Governor does not issue a proclamation to forward their individual certificates of election.

INTIMATE friends of Governor Allen, of Ohio, say that in his position on the Presidential question is this: He neither seeks nor would decline the honor of a nomination; his friends must settle that; but he wants it distinctly understood that he will not allow himself to be used as a "cat's paw" to further the interest of any other candidate.

THE managers of the Monmouth Park Association have resolved to celebrate the Centennial of Independence by offering a purse of $5,000 for all ages, in a race of four mile heats, and have sent special notices to all great race-horse owners in the country. The entries will have to be made on or before January 1st, 1875, a year and a half in advance of the time set for the race.

MR. SAID, of Jerusalem, saw some elegant trinkets in a vineyard and cut the head off the young lady who wore them. Some children who saw the murder were promptly arrested, as also the owner of the vineyard, who happened to be some hundreds of miles away at the time. It's about time to remodel the Sunday school hymn-book by expurgating that pleasant lyric, "Jerusalem, my happy home."

CHOPPED UP ALIVE.

Triple Murder in Virginia—Work of an Ax in the Hands of An Unknown Assassin.

[From the Manassas (Va.) Gazette.]

A most fiendish murder took place at Harrison's ford, in Prince William county, Va., near the Stafford line, on Thursday night last. In a low and humble looking house—or more properly speaking a hut—not far from the bank of Cedar run, lives Jerry Herndon, an old man about 70 years of age, well known as one of its largest land owners and wealthiest citizens, and his wife, a little his junior. Living with them as a farm hand, was a black boy of small stature, aged about 18, named Jessie Foulks, and a little colored boy, about 10 years of age, named Addison Russell. Foulks had been hauling wood, and on coming in at night was accused of stealing a piece of pork from his employer, which he denied, and a quarrel ensued. The boy was ordered from the house and refused to go unless the meat in dispute was given to him. Old man Herndon picked up an axe and told the boy if he did not leave the house he would knock him down. Here the tale ends until Friday morning, when, about sun-up, Summerfield, a son of the old man, who lived a short distance away, approached the house, and on entering the yard discovered bloody footprints, which he traced to the door, and upon entering, a ghastly and bloody scene was presented to his view. Upon a pallet on the floor the little colored boy lay, cold in death, with his head rent in twain by a single blow of the murderous ax. Upon the bed lay Mrs. Herndon, weltering in her blood. The father is missing, and frantically the son asks where he is, but no one answers. A little later the old man is discovered in a field about four hundred yards from his dwelling, bareheaded and barefooted, with his hand and face cut and bleeding in many places. Mr. John Alexander, a neighbor who found him, asked who had done the deed. The old man, who seemed to be bewildered, said he did not know who had done it; that he had been walking about all night, and felt cold when he walked in the water. He was conveyed to his home, and told his story to Justices Horton and Woodward. He told about the quarrel, and said the last he knew or remembered was "that the boy started to the door."

The theory is, that if Foulks, the hired man, is guilty, that he picked up a new ax helve, one of the instruments of the bloody work, and dealt the old man a murderous blow, or perhaps several, and thinking he had killed him, then took the ax and killed the boy, and crushed the head of the old woman. Supposing he had killed all three, he left and went to the house of Mr. John H. O'Rear. After he had gone the old man revived, and in a delerium left the house. It was found on searching the house that $235 had been taken from a drawer by the murderer. Foulks was arrested and lodged in jail.

"SCAT!"

They Were Not Cats.

It was Lycurgus, I believe, who remarked that "a cat had nine lives." Mr. Partridge, on Thursday night last, thought he had discovered a couple of cats which had fifteen apiece. It was his first night at home, after spending the fall and early winter at his country place; and about one o'clock he was awakened by some unusually loud caterwauling, apparently in Bowman's yard, next door. He arose, went to the window and ejaculated "Scat!" several times, but without effect. The noise continued. Then he fumbled around in the closet for an old boot and projected that at the spot where he thought the cats were. There was a momentary lull, but in a minute or two the screeching became more vociferous than ever. Partridge went for another boot, and hurled it with terrific force into Bowman's yard, and then he followed it with another, and then the noise became a positive shriek. Partridge was gradually getting excited and dashing into the closet he scooped up all the boots on the floor and the bootjack, and after flinging them over Bowman's fence in quick succession, but without stopping the serenade, he danced around in a frenzy and fired off everything he could lay his hands on. Mrs. Partridge's gaiters, the soap cup, the towel-rack, the pomatum jug, the cologne bottle, the foot-stool, Mrs. Partridge's hoops, the hair brushes, the wax fruit, the hymn book, and the plaster image of little Samuel saying his prayers in a night shirt, with a stubby-nosed angel in a bolster case watching him—all of these things were hurled furiously at the unseen cats; and still the duet proceeded. At last, when all the available material in the room except the bedstead and Mrs. Partridge had been flung away, Partridge rushed down stairs for his gun, and then emptied both barrels into Bowman's dining-room shutters. Then Bowman appeared at the back window, and exclaimed:

"What in the thunder is the matter?"

"Matter?" shouted Partridge, "why I'm trying to stop these cats in your yard."

"What cats?" inquired Bowman; "I don't see any cats."

"But you can hear 'em, can't you? They've been yowlin' down there for the last two hours like fury. There they go. Don't you hear that? Just listen to that, will you?"

"Partridge, you certainly *must* be drunk. Cats! Why, good gracious, man, those are Mrs. Bowman's twins over here in our room. They were born last Friday. Didn't you hear about it?"

Then Partridge suddenly shut the window down and went to bed. He is going out into the country again.—*Max Adeler.*

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No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 o'clock to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!
FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
THE SUPPLY EQUAL TO THE DEMAND, HOWEVER GREAT.
Duplicates of our pure hases made last week in the Eastern Markets now opened, and our principa l buyer again in the Eas tern cities this week sen ding us still greater supp lies to meet the Extraord inary Demand for Goods suitable for present use a nd Holiday Presents.
Ladies' Dress Goods
BARGAINS IN
Every Desirable Style and Material, from the lowest priced up to the Finest Qualities.
An Immense Stock
OPENED THIS WEEK OF
Ladies' Elegant New Jackets, New Sacques, Cloaks, &c, Woolen and Paisley Shawls.
FURS, FURS,
OPENED TO-DAY.
Ladies' and Children's Furs, from the lowest to finest. Real Seal Skin Sacques, up to $225 00. Furs at lower prices than ever offered in this market.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
USEFUL ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS!
REDUCED PRICES
The Order of the Day.
1,000 DOZ. HANDKERCHIEFS
Hemstitched, all Linen Handkerchiefs at 10c.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Colored and Bordered Handkerchiefs.
Initial Handkerchiefs from 20c up.
Mourning Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Linen Sets, choice for 50c.
Damask Tabling, Doyles, Napkins and Towels.
Fine Colored Border Towels,
Fine Bleached Huck Towels,
Heavy Unbleached Huck Towels,
Turkey Red Cloths and Napkins.
Grand Reduction of 33 to 50 Per Cent.
On Point, Point Applique, Duchesse and Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, Collars and Barbes.
Antique Lace Tidies and Mats,
Applique Tidies, Cushion Covers and Mats,
Black Lace Veils and Veiling Net.
Embroidered Slipper Patterns.
Cushion and Ottoman Covers,
Foot Rests and Slipper Cases,
Towel Rack Strips, Chair Stripes,
Woolen Scarfs, Hoods and Breakfast Shawls.
Ladies' & Misses' Knit Jackets.
FELT SKIRTS.
Quilted Silk, Alpaca and Sateen Skirts,
Plain Dark Blues, Browns and Fancy Striped Cashmere Hosiery.
GLOVES.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves and Gauntlets,
Ladies' Calf Gauntlets,
Plush Lined Silk Gloves,
Children's Cloth Gloves,
Knit Mittens and Infantees,
Men's Drap Castor Gloves at $1.25 per pair.
Men's Cloth Gloves,
Men's Plush Lined Silk Gloves,
Men's Lined Kid Gloves, 1 and 2 Button.
Men's Fur Top Gloves,
Men's Calf and Dog Skin Gloves,
Seal Gauntlets,
Otter and Beaver Fur Gauntlets
Alaska and Buck Gauntlets and Gloves.
Men's Fine White Dress Shirts.
New Styles Men's Fancy Dress Shirts.
Windsor Scarfs and Neckwear of every description at greatly reduced prices.
Silk and Cashmere Mufflers,
WHITE AND COLORED
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS
Plain Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Initial Handkerchiefs,
Fine Fancy Half Hose,
Fine Suspenders,
Spiral Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, etc.
FINE SILK UMBRELLAS,
With handles of entirely New Design.
Ladies' Silk Neckerchiefs from 50c up.
Windsor and Brocade Ties, from 20c up.
New Styles of Plaid and Fancy Ties.
Fine Fans, Portmonnaies, Jet Jewelry,
Combs, Brushes, etc., etc.
Entire stock of Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, at a great reduction in price.
A few choice Imported Garments to close out at less than cost of importation.
Misses' Cloth Jackets at reduced prices,
Ladies' Seal Sacques, in medium and finest qualities,
Seal Muffs, Boas and Caps,
Children's White Coney Sacques, Caps and Muffs
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
107 AND 109
PENN AVENUE.
DRESS GOODS!!
Ladies' Elegant Braided and Beaded Cashmere Costumes and Sacques at a Special Bargain.
Black Cashmeres, Black Mohairs and Alpacas at unusually Low Prices.
Dress Goods in all the New and Desirable Shades at very Low Prices, at
H. J. LYNCH'S
No. 76 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
Best Styles,
Lowest Prices,
All Grades.
As we draw near STOCK TAKING, we offer many of our goods at great bargains.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.
HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.
20 TONS MIDDLINGS,
3 cars prime white Oats,
3 cars prime mixed Oats,
2 cars shelled Corn,
2 cars car Corn,
For sale by
HITCHCOCK, MCCREARY & CO.,
349 Liberty St., office up stairs

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EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!
FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT
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L TO THE DEMAND, HOWEVER GREAT.
HOUSEKEEPING
DRY GOODS
At Unusually Low Prices.
Nothing can be more appropriate for Christmas Presents than something useful for home, such as
Best Country and Eastern Blankets.
Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, &c.
White and Colored Bed Quilts.
Shirting and Sheeting Muslins.
Flannels, all kinds.
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Waterproof Cloths, all colors.
Ladies' Sacque Cloths.
All at Exceedingly Low Prices.
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B. AND B.
FederalStreet.
Special preparations and great bargains for
HOLIDAY TRADE!
IN
DRY GOODS
Another case 46-inch BLACK CASHMERE, just opened at $1 per yard, well worth $1.25.
40-inch BLACK CASHMERES from 65c to $1.
46-inch CASHMERES, extra fine qualities at very low prices.
100 Gents' Silk Mufflers at $1.25, worth $2.
Ladies' White Silk Handkerchiefs, Also, Printed and Embroidered.
REAL BARGAINS
IN
NEW DRESS GOODS
In great variety, from 25 to 50c in all the Choice New Shades.
New Shades!
Navy Blue, Plum, Seal Brown, &c.
100 Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets, at $5 86, 88, $10 and $12.
Extra bargains in Fine Cloaks at $25, reduced from $40.
Call and examine. It will certainly pay.
Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.
PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Pianos and Organs,
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Only Agent in this city for the CELEBRATED
MATHUSHEK PIANOS
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Pianos from - $250 to $800.
Organs from - $100 to $500.
According to Style and Finish.
Musical Instruments of every description, also, Sheet Music and Music Books,
136 SMITHFIELD ST.,
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REMOVAL!
The Fifth Avenue Bank
Has Removed to their New Building,
No. 397 Fifth Ave., Cor. of Pride.
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REMOVAL!
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CRAIG BROTHERS.
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Office: 129 Second Avenue.
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Manufacturers of
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And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.
GET THE BEST.
Howe Standard Scales,
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers Fixtures. Scales repaired.
GEORGE A. KELSEY,
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PRESSED CORNED BEEF, READY FOR TABLE USE.—Thoroughly cooked meat, pressed solid into two and four pound hermetically sealed can, can be cut into thin slices and will be found reliable and cheap, and for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
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UCEMENTS!
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PLE'S,
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HOWEVER GREAT.
the Eastern Markets now tern cities this week sen inary Demand for Goods
OPENED TO-DAY!
Elegant New Ladies' Scarfs, &c.
Handkerchiefs, all kinds.
Ladies' Neckwear, Embroideries, Laces, &c.
New Millinery Goods.
Ladies' and Children's Gloves.
Knit Goods, all kinds.
Slipper and Ottoman Patterns.
TOYS, TOYS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK
Just opened at prices far below strictly Toy Houses. All ages and classes can be suited.
We Have Strictly but One Price.
"OUR NEW SYSTEM,"
RETAILING FOR CASH AT
Wholesale Prices.
Has increased our sales more than 100 per cent., and has saved our customers 10 to 33 per cent. Our low prices seem incredible. But they are facts. Our 98c Kid Gloves (sent by mail to any address) is gaining a NATION AL reputation. Every pair we warrant, and replace with another pair should they rip or tear in putting on.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
We have in great variety.
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Money Bags, A Bargain at 49c.
Traveling Bags, Jet Jewelry, Shirt Studs and Buttons, Fans, (A Bouquet Fan, 73c.)
TOYS AND PLAYS FOR CHILDREN.
Gothic Match Safes, 31c.
Brackets, Hair Clusters, (3 Curls for 98c.)
Perfumery, Lubin's, 89c.
6 Assorted Bottles, in Fancy Boxes, $1.22.
Hand Mirrors, Plate Glass, 73c, &c.
In order to accommodate the crowds who are visiting us we will keep open every evening until after the Holidays.
JAS. D. CARLISLE,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
A HANDSOME
Christmas Present,
A
TABLE SET!
Cloth and Napkins of
DOUBLE DAMASK,
Imported and for sale by
White, Orr & Co.,
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SIGN OF THE ANVIL.
No. 50 Wood Street,
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MERCHANT TAILOR.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.
DR. WHITTIER,
NO. 296 PENN STREET,
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Continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed.
Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., and filling the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system.
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144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. DR. WHITTIER,
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DEPARTMENT!
AT
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165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
LARGE AND
COMPELTE STOCK
OF
WOOLEN GOODS,
COTTON GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
NOTIONS AND TRIMMINGS,
ALL THE
Lowest Prices
By the Piece, Package or Bale.
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ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
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Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
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Capital, - - - $225,000.
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Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
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FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
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SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9¾ A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
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Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.

Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.

Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, December 18, 1874. }

There was another quiet day yesterday in financial circles, the gloomy character of the weather contributing to the prevailing dullness of business. But little paper is offering, and while there is an abundance of funds, the loaning demand is not large. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company has issued about $300,000 of bonds, and the balance of the issue will be rapidly made. These bonds will represent a great relief to those receiving them, and if held, will rate well on the market.

—Senator Sherman is said to be preparing a bill for the resumption of specie payments in accordance with the views expressed in Secretary Bristow's report. This we presume means a plan including a repeal of the legal-tender act, the issue of a series of low rate of interest bonds into which greenbacks may be funded, and also the issue of a new 5 per cent. gold-interest loan to provide gold to redeem at par such greenbacks as are not funded into the low rate bonds first mentioned. These were the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and there cannot be a doubt in the mind of any one having a competent knowledge of the subject that if such a bill should ever pass the business of the country would soon be more prostrate than it was immediately after the panic last year. There is, however, but little prospect that such a bill will ever pass. The contest in Congress on the currency question is likely to be fought out between the adherents of specie payments by contraction on the one side, and the advocates of free banking on the other, and the latter seem more likely to concentrate their strength on something like Mr. Farwell's bill than anything else, because it comes nearest to the compromise measure that would meet the views of all parties than any other bill likely to come up.

—The Philadelphia *North American* represents that city as in the way of attaining a large export trade, offering the following points:

1. That Philadelphia has finally passed the period of her depression in the foreign trade, is recuperating steadily and continuously both in imports and exports. On this point the proofs are many and clear. The ratio of increase in imports is 3.61 per cent. in Philadelphia, 2.57 in New York, and 2.19 in Boston. Of interchange in specie it is 3 per cent. in Philadelphia, 2.33 in Baltimore, 1.55 at New York, 1.48 at Boston.

2. That the increase of the import trade began before the establishment of our new ocean steamship lines, and thus disproved that the mercantile spirit existed here and was rapidly increasing.

3. That the export trade in Philadelphia has taken precedence of the import trade, and has become one of the principal features of the steady increase of the latter, it being solidly based on the native resources of the State in petroleum, coal, iron and bark for tanning, and in the consumption of the raw products of the West by our railways, as well as on our productive industries. In this development has been discovered the real secret of how to make lines of ocean steamships permanent and lucrative, the chief error in former efforts having been in relying mainly on the import trade. The consequence of our new policy is that our steamers are now always sure of outward bound cargoes.

—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £521,000 the past week. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liability, which last week was 44¾ per cent., is now 45⅝.

—The specie shipments to Europe were $1,100,000, $950,000 gold coin and the remainder in silver. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have decided not to close the Exchange on the Saturdays following Christmas and New Years.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	111¼	111⅝
U. S. 5ixes—1881—coupons	120½	120⅝
5-20 1867	113	113½
20—1864	115	115⅛
" 1865	117⅛	117
" 1865 new.	119¼	119⅜
" 1867	120¾	120⅞
" 1868—coupons	120½	120⅝
10-40's	113½	113⅝
Currency 6's	116½	116¾
New 5 per cents.	113	113⅛
10-40's—coupons	114¼	114½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100½	100⅝
Erie	27½	27¾
L. C.	97	97½
C. C. & I.	9¾	9¾
St. Paul	38	37⅞
Do. Pref.	56¾	56¾
Michigan Southern	89¼	89
Do. Central	81	80¾
North Western Common	67	66¾
Do. Pref		69¾
Rock Island	95⅝	95⅝
Cleveland & P.	88	88
Pacific Mail	39¾	38¾
Western Union Telegraph	82½	82¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31	30⅞
Union Pacific	35½	35
Toledo & Wabash	25¾	25⅞
Hartford	130	
Adams Express	114¾	115
American Express	62	63
U. S. Express	64	64½
W., Fargo & Co. Express	81¾	81¾
Pacific Mail	94¾	94¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25¾	25⅝

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna Central	38⅜	
" scrip	105⅝	
Reading	55	
United Cos. of N. J.	129¼	
Oil Creek	8½	
Lehigh Valley	62	
Central Transportation	44	
Empire Do	35	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91¾	

NEW YORK, December 17, 1874.

Money was firm early in the day at 4@5, but later became easier, and closed at 3@3½; prime mercantile paper 6@7½. Sterling was quiet and steady, with a tendency to dullness, 484½@484¾ for long bills and 480¾@490 for demand. Gold opened and closed at 111½, with a few transactions in the interim as low as 111⅜. The carrying rate was 1 per cent., borrowing 1, 3, and flat. The Treasury disbursements amounted to $200,000. The clearings were $39,000,000. The customs receipts aggregated $114,000. Government bonds were firm. Railroad bonds opened strong and higher, and closed firm. The principal transactions were in Chicago and Northwestern consolidated gold bonds, which reacted to 82. State bonds were quiet. Stocks were weak early in the day, prices declining ¼@⅝. The chief decline was in Pacific Mail. As the day advanced the market became firm, and prices rose ½@⅝ per cent. There were a number of sales of Pacific Mail, sellers sixty days, ½@⅝ below the regular way. The market was dull and weak during the last hours of business, closing generally at the lowest point of the day. The widest fluctuations were in Pacific Mail, Wabash, Erie, Northwest common, and C. C. & I. C. The feature of the day was a decline of 1¼ in Wabash shares, and 3 per cent. in the bonds, regular way, and even more (seller 60.). The fall in Wabash is attributed to unfavorable rumors about the next interest. The fall in Wabash and the decline in Pacific Mail exercised an unfavorable influence on the entire share speculation, and caused an unsettled feeling. The transactions aggregated 108,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Erie, 9,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Northwestern, 23,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 St. Paul, 12,000 Western Union, 25,000 Wabash, and 7,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120¾@5-20's of '62, 112⅝; do of '64, 115; do of '65, 117; do 1865 new, 119¼; do of '67, 120½; do of '68, 120⅝; new 5s, 113; 10-40s, 114¼; currency 6s, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 6s, 97; Tennessee, old, 77; do new, 77; Virginia new, 57; do old, 36; North Carolina, old, 29; do new, 12½.

Stocks.—Canton, 39; Western Union Telegraph Company, 82¾; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 115; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 82; American Express, 62; United States Express, 64; Pacific Mail, 33¾; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 27½; do preferred, 49; Harlem, 131; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 86¾; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 88¾; Northwestern common, 67¾; do preferred, 69¾; Rock Island, 101¾; New Jersey Central, 92; Illinois Central, 97¾; do preferred, 56¾; Toledo & Wabash, 27¾; do preferred, 41; Fort Warren, 94½; Chicago & Alton, 104½; do preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾, 31; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 22¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 63½; Burlington & Quincy, 107; Lake Shore, 86; Illinois Central, 98; Union Pacific, 35; Central Pacific, 95¾; Union, 92¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 79; Panama, 95.

LONDON, December 17.—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 91⅝@91¾; account, 92@92⅛; 5-20's of '65, 106¾; do of '67, 106¾; do of '68, 104; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 93; Erie, 25; do preferred, 38. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £521,000 the past week. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liability, which last week was 44¾ per cent., is now 45⅝.

The specie shipments to Europe were $1,100,000, $950,000 gold coin and the remainder in silver. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have decided not to close the Exchange on the Saturdays following Christmas and New Years.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1874. }

There is no improvement to note in the general tone of the market, and it is not likely that there will be before the middle of next month, as trade is nearly always dull during the time in question, and there is no reason apparent why this year should be an exception. Our merchants generally, and manufacturers as well, complain of trade being very unsatisfactory; that, in addition to a curtailed demand and very small margins for profit, they judge that collections are very slow. The grain trade continues slow, and the local market is easier, in consequence of increased receipts, and the grocery trade is anything but active; the hog product continues offish, under the influence of the advices from the west, although prices are still maintained. Flour continues dull, and in all kinds of produce buyers are disappointed with what it usually is at this season of the year.

APPLES—The market continues very dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are barely maintained; $1,50@2.50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—In kegs, 6@6½c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾@3½c ₱ ₰.

BEANS—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $1.90@2 ₱ bushel for medium and $2.10@2.15 for navies. Market overstocked and dull.

BUTTER—Dealers are well stocked and in demand, hence the recent sharp advance is fully sustained, and the indications are that prices will go still higher. Extreme rates for good quality are 30@35c. A Chicago exchange of the 16th says: "During the week the lower grades have advanced, under a continued good demand from Eastern dealers and manufacturers. The "corner" and Eastern parties have bought about all the corn left in the country within the past few days, and there may be sold to have everything thing their own way now, and corn is moving out fully as fast as they care to have it."

BUTTER—The market continues quiet; dealers generally report it dull, and while the stock is not large, it appears to be in excess of the demand, which is unusually light; prime to choice roll, 30 to 32c; 20 to 25 for medium to good, and 12@15 for common. The New York *Tribune* of the 16th says: "The Butter market seems to be positively shaping for a decline, especially for the low or medium grades of State. The finer grades of stock are almost neglected in the face of present quotations. Fine butter is queued up to the recent ranges, but sellers are losing confidence even that. The Fall make is unusually large this season, the supply of June being especially noticeable. Even creameries that usually stop two weeks before this are still shipping liberally. This fact tends to decrease the firmness that was expected to prevail among sellers of high-priced stock, and we do not hear our extreme prices quoted with much spirit. Really fine grades of butter are not moving, and would almost stand a new line of quotations, and to-day it can be safely said that no market lines are obtainable except at inside figures, and there are parties who are ready to shade them in buyers' favor. Western solid-packed butter has little to recommend it in quality. Rolls are seldom sold up to outside prices.

CHANDERIES—10@31c ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The market continues quiet, the demand has fallen off somewhat recently, but prices are still maintained; prime Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way, 16½@17; New York 17@18; and Ohio Swelitzer is still quoted at 17@18 cts.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts as yet have been comparatively light, but at current rates, 7½@8c, the demand is light.

DRIED FRUIT—There has been an increased demand for Apples recently for export, and with a light stock, the market is firmer, although prices have not undergone any change; 5@5½c ₱ ₰, as to quality. Peaches, (halves) at 8½ to 9c.

EGGS—The market is fairly active, with sales of fresh, in lots, at 28@29. Pickled continue quiet, as the supply of fresh is still equal to the demand; we continue to quote at 20@25. New York advices, under date of the 16th, report that the cold weather had imparted more firmness, but that sellers had been unable to establish any advance. State and Penna. fresh, quoted at 30@31c; Ohio western, 30@ 31c; Canada, 29c.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, with a light demand, which is confined entirely to supplying immediate wants; prices unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5.50@5.65 for Wisconsins, and $5.85@6 for Minnesotas; winters, $5.85@6 for red and $6.25 to $6.50 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—There is no improvement to note in the demand for any of the leading articles, and it is not likely there will now be until after stocktaking has been completed, which will occupy the middle of January; it appears to be the policy of the trade generally, for the present at least, to sell only for cash, or to responsible and promptly short time buyers. Coffee, according to our advices, is not as strong as it was a few days since, although prices are still maintained. It is not likely that we establish an advance in New York, upon the strength of the Rio news, but it was not successful, began to continue dull, and has been declining ever since. Our New Orleans dispatch of 16th, says in regard to Molasses: "In good demand, and receipts all sold at previous prices. Syrups continue quiet.

SUGARS.	
Crushed.....11¼	Standard B.....10⅜
Granulated.....11¼	Ex C Standard 10¾
Powdered.....11¾	Demarara.....9½@10¼
Standard A.....10¾	Porto Rico.....8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar..8¾@ 9¼	

COFFEES.	
Sugar house.....35@40	Sugar Drips.....60@65
Maryland.....45	White Drips.....65@70
Silver Drips.....55	Extra Golden. 70@75

COFFEES.	
Rio Good.....20 @21	Fancy Roasted26
Rio Prime.....22 @23	Roasted Java..25½
Rio Fancy.....24 @25	Roasted Java..40
Roasted 1 lb pkgs26	

RICE.	
Rangoon ₱ lb.....7 @7¾	Patna ₱ lb.....7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb.....8 @8½	

MOLASSES.	
Porto Rico.....50@55	New Orleans.. 70@73
Demarara.....50@55	

GRAIN—There does not appear to be much inquiry for Wheat, but with a limited supply and light receipts, prices are still maintained; Penna and Ohio red, $1,15 to $1,20; amber and white, $1,20 to $1,23. The Chicago *Tribune* says: "Chicago and Milwaukee are now not much less than 12,000,000 bushels behind in their receipts of wheat, as compared with last year. As this is about the shortage of the country tributary to the two cities, according to the estimates of well-informed operators, the volume of wheat remaining to come forward would seem to be about the same as at this time last year. There is, however, this important difference, that then there was a good demand both kept the railroads busy all through the winter; now the demand for all classes of grain to date that on the opening of navigation the quantity remaining in the West will be much larger than in May last. Herein is the great element of weakness. The low prices have not yet induced an extensive taking of bold, though they have stimulated the consumption of the lower grades." The Oat market continues offish, with more offering than there is a demand for, and prices are weak, bringing quotably lower; 63@65c for mixed to prime white—we were reported sales of the latter at 64½c. Corn is also coming in freely, and the market is dull; car is quotable at 75@76c and shelled at 75@75c, the latter figure free in elevator. Rye is scarce and wanted, and continue to quote at $1,10@1,12. Penna and Ohio Fall Barley, $1,35 to $1,40.

HAY—There is a fair degree of activity in the market for Timothy, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged; $20@24 per ton, according to quality. Loose, from country wagons, $25@30.

HOMINY—$4,75@5 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—The receipts recently have been light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged; $2@4 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—The receipts within the past day or two have been more liberal, and with unfavorable weather, stocks accumulating and holders nearly all anxious to realize, prices are quite strongly depressed Chickens, 9@10 cents ₱ ₰; Turkeys, 10@12; Geese, 75@c. Live Chickens, 25@40c ₱ pair, and dull.

POTATOES—Market quiet and unchanged. Sales of Peach Blows, in a jobbing way, at 85@90c per bushel, and other kinds at 75@80c. There is not much inquiry except in a small way.

PROVISIONS—Trade keeps up well for this season of the year, but the general tone of the market is weaker, without, however, any quotable change in prices. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra. C. ₱ lb.....13½	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb.....14
Do., half barrels.....15	Do., half barrels...15
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old.....15	Lard-Ref. for summer use in bk's.....16
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz.....16	Do., 3 ₱ caddies.....17¼
Bacon Shoulders.....10	Do., 5 ₱ do.....17
Short Rib Sides.....13	Do., 10 ₱ do.....17¼
Clear Sides.....14	Do., 20 ₱ pails.....17¾
Sugar Cured, ₱ bbl., 200 lbs, per gal.....1.00	Do., 50 ₱ do.....17¾
SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted in a jobbing way, at $2,85@3, and Clover at $5,75@6, with but little offering.	Ham Sausage.....10
PEAS—$1,90@2 ₱ bush.	Bologna Sausage.....10
RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for country mixed, and 3½@4 for No. 1.	Head Cheese.....10
SWEET CORN—90@1c ₱ ₰.	
TALLOW—Country, 7½@8; city, 8½@9.	

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers. Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Stations.	Above low water—feet.	Pittsburgh, Dec. 17, 1874. Above Change in 24 hours—ft.	State of	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	6	11	—2	NW	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	10	2	—10	NW	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa.	2	2		NW	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa.	2	2		NW	Clear.
"Leavenworth.	7	6	—4	NW	Cloudy.
Louisville.	5	3	—1	W	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	5	3	—3	NE.	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	4	4	—4	NW	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	11	—7	NW	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La.	9	2	+2	N	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	4	2		N	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.	10	4		NW	Cloudy.
Dubuque.	4	11	+8	NW	Clear.

*Below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Stage of water last evening 6 feet full and stationary. There was some rain during Wednesday night and yesterday, but it was growing colder again last evening, with wind from the west.

Business at the landing continues dull, and there does not appear to be much prospect of an early improvement. Freights for all points are scarce, and boats experience considerable difficulty in picking up a full trip.

The Granite State from Portsmouth was due last night.

The Juniata did not get off as expected yesterday, in consequence of the non-appearance of the weather, but she will go to-day without fail, and passengers and shippers should make a note of this and be governed accordingly.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says: The withdrawal of the barge line from the Brotherhood of Boats owners has caused the latter to be handled like a bombshell in a crockery shop. Outsiders supposed that everything was serene and pleasant and flourishing in the association, but from what has been said by the owners of the James Howard on the heels of the barge company, and withdraw that big steamer from the association. But the association lives, moves and has a mission, and this is only the St. Louis branch of it.

—The Sabine, which sunk at Creole Bend, 130 miles up Red river, cannot be raised, having gone down in deep water. Her cargo will be saved in damaged order, except the sugar, which will be totally lost. It comprises 615 bales and 15 sks of cotton, 61 sks seed cotton, 135 hogsheads sugar and 251 barrels molasses. The Sabine was built by the late Capt. John T. Shirley, of Memphis, and was about five years old.

—Probably the Rossier, which has sunk in Red River, is the boat of that name which was burned at Algiers in November, 1870, and afterwards rebuilt. The Rossier was built in St. Louis, October, 1870, by H. K. Hazlehurst and others, and cost $16,000.

—A Middleport dispatch under date of 15th says: River falling fast. Up—Granite State and Charley McDonald, with tows. The Laura L. Davis arrived last night, and will remain until the river rises, or she can reship. Clear and cold.

—A Washington special gives a recommendation by Colonel Merrill that the present law in reference to constructing bridges over the Ohio, be not changed.

—The wife of J. N. Siverthorn, river editor of the Evansville *Journal*, is dangerously ill of congestion of the lungs.

—Hugh McCullough, the old and well-known steamboat owner, died at his residence, Madison, at Cincinnati, on Monday, aged 77 years.

—The Exchange left Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday.

—Capt. John Cannon was at the point of death a few days ago in New Orleans.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

Also taking Freight and Passengers for all Way Ports, and taking Deckpipng Freight and Passengers for the Lower Ohio, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, &c.

THIS DAY. December 17—5 P. M.
THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL PASSENGER STEAMER JUNIATA.
C. L. BRENNAN.....Master
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
Corner of Wood and Water streets, or to
J. D. ALLINGWOOD,
No. 84 Water street.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
W. J. Hammond,
Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Flour ! Flour !
HANNA, WOOD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, &c.,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

Laing & McKallip,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Cincinnati & Roundedale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

PETER KEIL. JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Caldwell & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders for shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

GEORGE STEWART,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE.
No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention paid to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh11:kll

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
185 LIBERTY STREET.

Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R. Knox & Son,
50 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERIES,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
JOHN SHIPTON..... A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WHITMORE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in COUNTRY PRODUCE. HARRISON OIL. Agents for DR. NEWLAND'S MILD BOTANIC BITTERS, 46 NINTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. dec4:kll

OILS, &c.

Waring Bros.,
(Successors to WARING & KING)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address:
WARING BROTHERS & CO.,
267 Water street,
Jy1 Pittsburgh.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
RIVERSIDE OIL REFINERY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
AND DEALERS IN
Lubricating Oils,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the wholesale trade solicited.

CENTRAL REFINING CO.
PETROLEUM.
OFFICES,
No. 20 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,
AND
307 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PLAIN AND GALVANIZED
Wrought Iron Pipe,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any size, length or thickness furnished to order. Also pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the friends of CHAS. P. STETSON, convicted in January last of robbery or larceny, will apply to the Board of Pardons, at their session in January next, for his pardon. de4:j26-r

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—100 bbls Refine Wm Hutchinson; 1 car Lumber Soap Side Planing Mill Co; 1 do W F Richardson; 2 cars old r r axels Mullins & M; 1 bbl lanterns J P Dean; 50 bbls P C R R; 6 bdls W in shape S Bros; 1 do do Ivers Egan & Co; 5 bdls Hides L Mc Cord; 1 do W Sacket & Co; 5 bdls hides L bbl tallow A Hamberger; 1 car corn Thomas Nimick & Co; 1 car corn P H Hitte & Co; 131 bdls paper Pgh Paper Mfg Co; 1 car s iron W Mullins; 1 car s pipe Central P Co; 21 bbls pork, 3 do lard, 5 do s hats J A Graff & Son; 5 do E S Fox & Co; 1 bale rags J Hare; 13 bdls chairs T B Young & Co; 117 bags corn S Miller; 1 car wheat Samuel Mc Cord; 1 do do W Sacket & Co; 5 bdls hides L bbl tallow A Hamberger; 1 car corn Thomas Nimick & Co; 1 car corn P H Hitte & Co; 131 bdls paper Pgh Paper Co; 1 do flour F H Seghinger; 1 do S Lindsay Jr & Co; 2 do straw Granville Co; 1 do flour Wm Hutchinson; 1 do apples H J McCracken Bro; 82 bxs cheese Braden & Jr; 1 car lumber Walker & K; 2 do potatoes H J McCracken Bro; 2 do s sausages Jas Rafferty & Co; 2 pkgs A & T; 2 pkgs poultry J J Pettit & Co; 14 bbls mdse Hood & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—100 bbls apples 1 keg butter 20 sks bw flour J H Lonsdale & Co; 2 kegs butter A Bahmer & Co; 100 bbls flour D Wallace; 8 do d apples Vangorder & S; 2 pkgs butter 50 bxs p beef 1 pkg eggs Voigt M & Co; 40 do butter 1 do lard H Voigt & Co; 100 bbls flour J Porterfield; 20 sacks antelope H Rea Jr; 30 bbls flour Allen Kay & Co; 5 do do Wm Hutchinson & Co; 7 kegs s butter A Bahmer & Co; 100 bbls flour D Wallace; 8 do d apples Vangorder & S; 2 pkgs butter 50 bxs p beef 1 pkg eggs Voigt M & Co; 40 do butter 1 do lard H Voigt & Co; 100 bbls flour J Porterfield; 20 sacks antelope H Rea Jr; 30 bbls flour Allen Kay & Co; 5 do do Wm Hutchinson & Co; 7 kegs s butter A Bahmer & Co; 100 bbls flour D Schmidt & F; 50 do liquor Littell and M; 2 cars flour D Schmidt & F; 5 bbls pork, 3 do lard, 5 do h nuts J A Graff & Son; 5 do E S Fox & Co; 1 bale rags J Hare; 13 bdls chairs T B Young & Co; 117 bags corn S Miller; 1 car wheat Samuel Mc Cord; 1 do do Greaves & M; 3 cars shellers Soobin H & S; 2 cars o both B D Moore; 10 bbls beans 1 box poultry W J Scott; 100 bbls flour D Wallace; 8 do d apples Vangorder & S; 2 pkgs butter 50 bxs p beef 1 pkg eggs Voigt M & Co; 40 do butter 1 do lard H Voigt & Co; 100 bbls flour J Porterfield; 20 sacks antelope H Rea Jr; 30 bbls flour Allen Kay & Co; 5 do do Wm Hutchinson & Co; 7 kegs s butter A Bahmer & Co; 100 bbls flour D Schmidt & F; 50 do liquor Littell and M; 2 cars flour D Schmidt & F; 5 bbls pork, 3 do lard, 5 do h nuts J A Graff & Son; 5 do E S Fox & Co; 1 bale rags J Hare; 13 bdls chairs T B Young & Co; 117 bags corn S Miller; 1 car wheat Samuel Mc Cord; 1 do do W Sacket & Co; 5 bdls hides L bbl tallow A Hamberger; 1 car corn P H Hitte & Co; 131 bdls paper Pgh Paper Mfg Co; 1 car s iron W Mullins; 1 car s pipe Central P Co; 21

HOME NEWS.

Explanatory.

Some of our subscribers on the route which takes in parts of the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards, failed to receive their paper yesterday. The failure was owing to the illness of the carrier, Mr. Bailey. It is hoped he will be able to take his round this morning, but in case he should not, a new carrier will be put on the route temporarily.

Cruelty to Animals.

Officer Michael Dean last evening succeeded in arresting Frank Lewis, who is charged with cruelty to his horse in having turned it out to die. He will have a hearing at nine o'clock this morning before Acting Mayor McMasters.

Excursion Tickets.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with a happy forethought and characteristic liberality, announces that excursion tickets will be sold at all stations on the main and auxiliary lines of the company's road and intermediate of the stations by the conductors, from the 23d of December to the 1st of January, good for return trips till the 5th. The rates will thus be made so low that the people can scarcely afford to stay at home and thousands will improve the opportunity to make holiday visits.

Condemnatory.

The boilers and puddlers of Forge No. 3 have unanimously adopted the following.

WHEREAS, One Henry Young, a reputed puddler or boiler, was attacked and beaten on the night of the 12th inst., by some person or persons to us unknown; and

WHEREAS, The press of the city and country declare and charge that the above outrage was committed by, or at the instigation of the "Union" puddlers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deny the charges made against us of perpetrating or instigating said outrage; and we further declare that we most earnestly condemn the conduct of the guilty parties, and hope to see them brought to justice. And be it further

Resolved, That our organization does not countenance or sympathize with any such proceedings.

A Family Difficulty.

On Wednesday evening it appears that a difficulty took place in a house on Federal street, occupied by a family named Ryan. John, the oldest son is married, and his mother indulges in differences of opinion with his wife, and as this does not please the boy on all occasions, he some times resents it. At the time named, it is said, he assaulted his mother and younger brother interfered, when a general fight ensued in which a butcher knife was drawn, and a poker used with which to quiet one of the combatants. The younger brother, however, came off victorious, and this ended the performance for the time being, the furniture in the room being badly used up during the fracas.

John and his wife were subsequently arrested, and at the four o'clock hearing yesterday afternoon were fined five dollars and costs each, and in default of payment were to go to the "barrel factory" for thirty days. Last evening we understand they had not, decided which to do.

RETURNED TO HER PARENTS.

The Missing Homestead Girl—Information Against Her Betrayer.

On Wednesday night Maria Holt, the young girl who disappeared from her home at Homestead, on the P. V. & C. R. R., returned of her own account to her father's residence, and in connection with her mysterious departure, said that in September last she became acquainted with a man by the name of Beebe, a married man named William Beebe. This fellow, she alleges, in order to prevent exposure, induced a man to bring her to this city and place her in a house of questionable reputation, but where the house is located or what the object was in having her become an inmate of it, she refused to tell. Her father has made an information before Acting Mayor McMasters, charging Beebe with adultery but it is thought he has left the city and gone to New Orleans. It is also intimated that a suit for conspiracy will be instituted against Beebe, and also against Dickson, the young man who is said to have rowed her across the river and escorted her to Pittsburgh.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

A Number of Indictments Against a Saloonkeeper.

Stephen L. Ernest, a saloonkeeper in Forward township, opposite Monongahela City, may be said to be a man of many troubles at present. No less than ten indictments have been found against him, as the Criminal Court docket shows, which comprises the following: Six for selling liquor to minors, one for keeping a disorderly house, one for keeping a gambling house and being a common gambler, one for selling liquor to habitual drunkards, and one for selling liquor on Sunday. It is said the actions which have been begun against him, were brought about through the influence of the temperance ladies of Monongahela City, working under the auspices of the Temperance Alliance and it is their intention to push the matter to the fullest extent of the law. It is well known that the territory in which it is alleged he has been dealing out spiritous liquor, is a local option district, and this is the principal reason why those interested are determined to see that justice is done in each case. It is said since he opened his saloon, he has become immensely wealthy, from the income it has brought in, and at the present time, is engaged in erecting a fine dwelling, which is being built of the most costly material.

Since this action has been begun, in the Criminal Court, much interest has been manifested in the township where he resides, and a large number of witnesses will be present at the trial which will take place in a few days.

ALLEGHENY STREETS.

The Troy Hill Road—An Interesting Question Concerning a Transfer.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening, Mr. J. C. Patterson in the chair.

The contractors who are improving the Troy Hill Road, were directed to place a plank foot walk and railing over that portion of the road, where the water pipes ascending to the water reservoir, lay.

It was reported that the Troy Hill road would be completed in a few days, and the committee agreed to meet on Monday afternoon at one o'clock to go up and examine it.

Mr. John Huckstine, contractor for the improving of Henderson street, presented a document transferring the contract to McNaugher & Co. In doing so he stated that he was a member elect of council and he desired to comply with the law, in giving up all work that he was doing for the city.

A point was raised that at a previous meeting a resolution was adopted that no contractor would hereafter be allowed to transfer his contract.

As there was not a very full attendance of the committee it was decided to postpone action until the next meeting, on Monday evening the 28th prox.

All of the unfinished business still before the committee was taken up and referred to the Street Committee of the Councils of next year.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Controller to issue the notices to notify the parties interested to pay their assessments for opening Kerr street.

Adjourned.

PERRYSVILLE ROBBERS AGAIN.

A Repetition of the Wahl Affair—James Craft, A Peddler, Attacked on the Perrysville Road, Beyond Keating's, Robbed of $150, and Left in His Wagon for Dead.

James Craft keeps a small country store at Evansburg, in Butler county, and also follows the occupation of a huckster. He drives through the rural districts purchasing butter, eggs, and other articles of produce, and then bringing them to Allegheny city, disposes of them to his customers in the Diamond. Yesterday he came to the city as usual with his load of produce, and after the sale of it settled up his business, having transacted all his business he left Adam Beiber's hotel about half past five o'clock last evening with the money in his possession. He drove along the Perrysville road on his way home unmolested until about seven o'clock, when he reached a point about half a mile beyond Keating's, and three men springing from the darkness of the roadside, stopped him and attacked him and clubbed him over the head with a fell insensible in the bottom of his wagon. They robbed him of all the money on his person and every other article of value, they could find and then left him for dead. Mr. Craft's horses being no longer detained by any one, and knowing the road thoroughly from having traveled it often, went on to Perrysville with their owner lying senseless in the vehicle. Arriving at Perrysville some persons noticed the animals were without a driver, and making an examination, they found Mr. Craft on the floor of the wagon, bleeding profusely, and his head in a terribly battered condition. He was at once taken into Iff's hotel, and medical aid being summoned he was restored to consciousness, and told his story as given above. He described two of his assailants as large men, and the third as small in stature. The wounds inflicted upon Mr. Craft are quite serious, yet we are unable to state if his life is in danger. He is not in a condition to be removed any ways from the hotel where he is now confined.

Mr. Burnham, the Evangelist.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—The labors of this devoted Evangelist are being signally blessed at the Fourth avenue church. In New England, the remarkable talents of Mr. Burnham are widely known and highly appreciated. The Colleges of New Haven have secured the delivery of his course of lectures on Scepticism, the first week in January. In response to the earnest invitation of the Baptist church here, he will forego a call from Philadelphia, and preach with Dr. Pearson for a few nights longer.

Ahead Once More.

Biscuits, Crackers and Cakes, every variety, delivered fresh daily to the retail dealers through the city in *Tin Cans*, by S. S. Marvin & Co. Consumers will perfectly understand this TF

Shetland Seal Caps

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

THE CHIPPEWA CLAIM.

Opening of the Defense.

Alleged Bribery and Corruption.

Elizabeth Not Mowry's Child—Mowry Not Married—Living with the Squaw According to Indian Custom—The Defense to be Concluded To-Day.

The defense in the Mowry ejectment case was begun in the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, and from the beginning the most intense interest was manifested.

OPENING OF THE DEFENSE.

The defense was opened by Mr. Schoyer, who proceeded to detail to the jury, the magnitude of the case saying that the Lucy Furnaces and Keystone Bridge Works had been built upon the Mowry property and that the estate also included about fifty-six acres of the cemetery. He also said the vast property was of so much value that it would induce perjury and corruption in order to obtain possession of it. He also referred to the fact that the suit had not been brought by the alleged wife or child of Mowry, but by one Meister, who had attempted to strengthen his claim by setting forth that he had paid the claimants $50,000 for the transfer of their title to him. He also said the defense would show the following: That at a revival all the Indians were converted, and Perot and his wife, as well as all the rest, were re-married. Mowry knew this, but refused to be re-married; that at the time of this marriage there was a territorial statute requiring marriages to be solemnized by magistrates or ministers, and that there was a Justice of the Peace in that county; that Mowry knew this but refused to be married; that the memories of the witnesses for the plaintiff were sadly defective, and produce overwhelming evidence of corruption between Meister and Louis Tromley; that the child Elizabeth was not born of Mowry at all, and that it was born in 1850, while Mowry was in this city; that the squaw was not known as Mary Mowry, or the wife of Mowry, or Elizabeth as the child of Mowry, until Meister purchased the claim of the woman.

THE MICHIGAN LAWS.

Judge Holmes, first offered in evidence the Territorial statute laws of Michigan, and the statutes of the State, requiring marriages to be solemnized by ministers and magistrates, in the presence of two witnesses.

Mr. Ferguson—We object to the offer, because the Territorial laws are no longer in force; the statutes are not properly authenticated, and the statutes relative to marriage are irrelevant.

Mr. Acheson said the laws were uniform in Michigan relative to marriage, and a marriage not solemnized by a magistrate or minister in the presence of two witnesses was no marriage at all.

Mr. Ferguson said the plaintiffs objected because the territorial laws are no longer in force, and because all subsequent acts have no bearing upon the marriage of Mowry.

Mr. Hatch said the laws would come under the instructions of the Court to the jury, but would not be admissible as evidence.

The objections were overruled and the law admitted as evidence.

Judge Holmes then read the laws regulating marriages.

MOWRY NOT MARRIED.

John Hughes Esq, one of the counsel for the defense, sworn—Am a practicing lawyer in Bay City, Michigan; Bay county was formerly a part of Saginaw county; Bay county was erected in 1858; searched the records of both Counties for the marriage of Wm. Mowry, but found it not.

The defense offered certificates of the clerks of Saginaw and Bay county that there was no record of the marriage of Wm. Mowry.

Dr. Robinson sworn—Am a practicing physician; have been in Lawrenceville since 1845; knew William Mowry; attended him in his last illness; he died in 1852 at his mothers house; when he was on a spree he came to my office, generally to sober up; he did very well from 1847 until he died; he was home but three years before he died; he might have been away awhile on a visit, but his home was here; saw him during the whole three years.

The defense proposed to prove by the witness that Mowry told him of his relations to the squaw, and that it was customary with the young men in Saginaw valley to have squaws, and would follow it up by admissions of Mowry in Michigan as to his cohabitation with the squaw.

The plaintiffs objected, on the ground that the testimony was incompetent and irrelevant, and authorities were cited where declarations of an intestate as to marriage were ruled out; similar evidence where a husband denied, out of the presence of his wife that he was married, was also ruled out. Other authorities on promiscuous marriage were also cited, in which it was held that evidence going to show promiscuous marriage was not admissible.

The Court overruled the objection and admitted the evidence.

Witness resumes—Mowry told me he had a squaw in Michigan, and said all the young men up there had squaws.

Cross-examined—Was not one of the young men who ran with Mowry; was married, and a hard-working man then; am sixty-three years old.

TESTIMONY OF A PITTSBURGHER.

James T. McClure sworn—Live in Lawrenceville and have been there for over forty years; knew William Mowry and remember his death; carried on boot and shoemaking and worked for the family; saw him about home in the neighborhood of three years before he died; saw him passing the shop.

Cross-examined—He might have been away for short times.

Julius B. Hart sworn—Reside in Bay City; went to Saginaw City in 1845 and removed to Bay City in 1847; was selling goods in 1845, 1846 and 1847; went into the store formerly kept by Bacchus, the Buena Vista steamer was built 1847 and launched in 1848; met Mowry in 1847; heard he had been to Pittsburgh; was well acquainted with him; he was not long at Bay City at any one time; he boarded at Hodge's; saw him in company with Miss Sqa-wah-sun; knew Perot; he commenced to work for me, fishing, in 1850, and continued in my employ until his death; in going to my fishing went past Perot's house; frequently in Perot's house; never saw Mowry there; the house was a log house with a rough board partition in it; it contained no furniture whatever; there was no fire place in the room partitioned off; Mowry always called the Indian girl his squaw; knew the squaw; frequently sold her goods; dealt with her in the

NAME OF MARY PEROT;

there were very few whites in the country when I first went there.

The defense here proposed to prove what the customs of the Indians were at the time relative to the commerce between the sexes, the marriages being dissolubie at any time by either party.

The plaintiff objected on the ground of incompetency and irrelevancy. Argument before Messrs. Acheson, Weir, Hatch and Ferguson, the Court decided to overrule the objections of the plaintiff and admit the evidence, not passing upon the question of the validity of such evidence.

INDIAN CUSTOMS.

Witness resumes: The custom among the Chippewas was to have three or four or five wives; if they liked them they would live with them for years; the marriage could be dissolved at pleasure by either party; Jennison came to Bay City in 1850, I think.

Cross-examined—Never was present at an Indian marriage; don't think I ever heard any Indians talk on the subject of marriage; heard Indian traders talk on the subject; they said they did not know how they were married; it was a secret contract, as far as I knew how they got together; there were not many Indians at Kawkawlin; don't know of any Indian there at that time who had more than one wife; cannot give the number of Chippewas in the tribe; can't tell whether there were 1,000 or 2,000; there was no form of marriage among the Indians that could not be broken, that I know of; I won't swear that there is not; know Michael Daley.

Question by Mr. Ferguson—Did you not say to Michael Daley, at the door of your store, in the fall of 1873, that Cooley had been to see you about the Mowry case, that the woman and girl were Mowry's wife and daughter, but that you were not going to make any statement, on account of that d—d Jew Meister, as it would do no good?

Answer—No; what I did say was this: I told Cooley about knowing the Mowry's and Daley came to me and asked me to go to Bay City; he said they would pay me; I told him

THEY WERE NEVER MARRIED,

but merely lived together; am not on bad terms with Meister; he never sold me out at all I paid sale; he got judgment against me.

Jessie Cole sworn—I live in Detroit; have been engaged in steamboating a number of years; knew Mr. Mowry; met him in Bay City in 1850; was frequently on my boat, passing up and down the river; on one occasion quite a number of Indians and squaws passed up the river on my boat; Wm. Mowry was with them on one occasion; I met him on the boat in company with a squaw; I asked him if he was married, and he said he was not, and didn't intend to marry.

Cross examined—I never saw this women before; know Mr. Indians frequently traveled on my boat; did not know this squaw before; knew Perot; did not see any child with her on this occasion.

TESTIMONY OF PEROT'S BROTHER.

John Greenbird sworn—Through an interpreter, the following was elicited: I am 65 years of age; resided in Kawkawlin; am a brother of Perot's; lived about eighty rods from Perot in Kawkawlin; lived there from 1845 to 1850, or thereabouts; Perot's house was plainly furnished; it contained nothing worthy of mention; had but one bed; had some seats or settees, made from boards four feet long; have seen Wm. Mowry; Mowry did not live at Perot's house; saw him go in sometimes; the longest time I have known him to stop at Perot's house was three days; never saw anything belonging to Mowry, either in Perot's house or elsewhere; the girl Elizabeth was born three months after Mowry departed from that country; know all about the customs of the Indians.

I don't exactly know whether Perot and his wife were ever married, but when we had quarterly meeting at Kaw-kaw-lin the missionary invited all who had been married before the altar, and we all went, those who had been married for a number of years and I went and perhaps Perot was there; I am pretty sure Perot was there too; the missionary was Bradley.

Cross-examined.—I think Mowry was married to my niece; I gave testimony in this case last summer; when Mowry would leave Perot's house he would be gone sometimes a week at a time;

MOWRY DID NOT LIVE

at Perot's two or three years; during the time Mowry was about there, Mary lived at Perot's, her father's; I did not swear last summer that Mowry lived at Perot's two or three years; I only heard William Mowry call Squa-wah-sum his wife once. One evening I came to Perot's and there was a meeting there, a class meeting and they were going around among the members, and there was a bed in the room and Mowry was in it, and he got up and stood in the door and he was in liquor; he had nothing on but his pants and shirt; he said he would like to be good, and referred to his bottle and said his liquor was the cause of the sickness of his wife and this was the only time I ever heard him call her his wife; there were less Indians that parted, than lived together after they were once married; it was the understanding among the Indians, when once they were married, that they are to live together for life.

Redirect—Louis Tromley came to see me at Kawkawlin more than once before my deposition was taken at Bay City; he came to see me three times; last fall when he came to see me he told me to go along with him to the lawyer's office; he asked me if I knew whether Mowry came to Kawkawlin; I asked him what he wanted me to say if I went to the lawyer's office; he told me all I want you to say is all you know about Mowry and this woman; Tromley said, "we all know that he was married to this woman;" this conversation was not in the lawyer's office; I told him I knew all about it and was present when Brown was there and I interpreted for them; I also saw the child, and Mowry took it in his arms and said,

SEE MY CHILD,

it looks like me; when the lawyer referred to this I asked him "is this the case," and he said, yes; then I looked in his face and said I can't swear that, for the child was'nt born when Mowry was there; Tromley was so positive and said the child was born, but I said I would be sorry to lie this much; Tromley told me "it will be no harm if you say this, for we want to make

OUR TESTIMONY STRONG,

I asked Tromley how many said the child was born while Mowry was there; he answered that all the witnesses said the same thing, and he went on and named the persons, and told me I ought to say the same; he said doing this, we won't die for nothing; of course, Elizabeth will make it right; Tromley told me perhaps the lawyer will not ask these questions, and I told him I would be very thankful if he would not; we went to the office and the lawyer began asking me questions, and I was the interpreter; he asked me all about the circumstances of the Mowrys and asked me if there was any child, and I said yes, because they compelled me to do it;

THEY HIRED ME TO DO IT,

and after they got through they asked me what I wanted.

Re-cross examined—Beckwith is the lawyer to whom Tromley took me; I was sworn while in the lawyer's office; while at Beckwith's I was asked if the child was born, and I answered that the child was not there; I was asked the question whether or not the child was born while Mowry was there, while in Beckwiths office and I answered it was not; after I said the child was born three months after Mowry had left, Beckwith got up and showed me a list of names and said these all say the child was born while Mowry was there and I told him I did not believe them; this was after I was sworn; Mowry's wife has baby clothes.

Redirect. At the time I testified in Beckwith's office Fromley was the interpreter.

Mr. Wainwright, sworn—Reside in the Fifteenth ward; lived their all my life; know William Mowry well; recollect the circumstances of his death; think he was home two years before his death; think he came home in 1850; never knew of his being away after he came home that time.

Frederick Derr sworn—Am about seventy-six years of age; practiced medicine; reside in Columbia county, Pa.; went to Lower Saginaw in 1837; resided there until February, 1859; worked as a joiner there; formed Mowry's acquaintance there in 1845 or '46; was intimate with him for a time; boarded with him for a while at Mr. Rodger's; think Mowry boarded a while at Mr. Tates; met him every day for a while at Bacchus' store; don't remember that I ever saw him in company with an Indian squaw; never knew him to bring any squaw to his boarding house; Lower Saginaw contained at that time probably a dozen houses; think Bacchus broke up his store in May, 1864; Mr. Julius Hart succeeded him in the summer of 1846; think Bacchus was fishing at Duck Island.

Cross-examined—Am pretty certain that it was the summer of 1846 that Bacchus spent fishing; don't know that Mowry had any business when I knew him; think he only helped occasionally; don't think he was employed; never heard him say anything about it.

The examination of this witness closed the testimony for the day, the Court having been in session until nearly six o'clock. The case will be resumed this morning.

The Attorneys for the defense expect to get through with all the evidence they have to offer to-day, and the argument will, in all probability, be begun to-morrow morning.

THE STREET COMMITTEE.

The Charges Against Commissioner Spreen to be Investigated—The Forbes Street Improvement—The County Sewer on Ross Street.

A meeting of the Street Committee was held last night in the Common Council chamber, Mr. S. P. Fulton presiding.

Mr. Flinn calle' up a petition for a change of grade on Forbes street, between Boyd and Chestnut streets, and after hearing the Commissioners and engineer of the improvement concerning the matter, it was referred, together with a remonstrance against the opening of Forbes street, between Ross and High streets, to a special committee to visit the ground on Tuesday afternoon and make an examination.

Clerk Booth read the charges presented in Councils on Monday last against Street Commissioner Spreen, of the Sixth District, also a statement from a number of citizens alleging that Mr. Spreen had charged the city with the services and hire of certain men, horses and carts, and obtained the money for their payment, when no such labor had been rendered.

Mr. Turney offered the following:

As charges of a serious nature have been preferred by responsible parties against the Street Commissioner of the Sixth District, therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to suspend the Commissioner of the Sixth District, and that a committee of five be appointed to investigate said charges and report to this committee, and that the Mayor be requested to issue compulsory process for persons and papers at the request of said sub-committee.

Mr. Robinson advised the committee to proceed cautiously, stating that it was not a hard matter to trump up charges against any city officer.

Mr. Fulton said the charge was an appalling one. That by a requirement of the committee every Street Commissioner is required and has for a year past sworn to the correctness of his pay roll, and these charges imply that Mr. Spreen has sworn falsely and drawn and paid money for which no service was rendered.

Mr. Turney's resolution was finally adopted, and the chairman appointed as the committee Messrs. Turney, Rafferty, Liddell, Milligan and McFarland.

Mr. Rafferty submitted the following, and at his request it was laid over to be taken up at some future time.

Resolved, That the City Attorney be instructed to have the Street Commissioner of the Sixth District discharged from the service of the city, bring suit for the recovery of the overpaid money on the pay roll and also institute suit against him for perjury.

On motion of Mr. Knowland, Mr. Charles Ott was recommended to Councils for appointment as temporary Commissioner of the Sixth District.

Mr. Rafferty, from the sub-committee appointed to ascertain by what right the County Commissioners hold the sewer on Ross street, and upon what terms the city obtained possession of the sewer, reported that the sewer was built by the county and belongs to it, but will transfer the same to the city provided the sewer is extended to low water mark, which would entail an expense of from $1,800 to $2,000. As the committee thought the city fully able to bear this expense it recommended that the sewer be refused unless the cost of the extension can be assessed upon and collected from the property abutting on Ross street.

The report was received and filed, and Mr. Elder presented a resolution for an eighteen inch pipe sewer on Second avenue, from a point one hundred feet west of Grant street, to connect with the Ross street sewer above referred to, provided the consent of the County Commissioners can be obtained to said connection.

Pending action on this resolution the committee found itself without a quorum and adjourned.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

In Dry Goods

at ERWIN'S,

172 and 174 Federal street,

Allegheny.

In consequence of our recent embarrassment and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the dry goods trade. Our stock is unusually full and complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the best bargains in dry goods, as they are offered in the eastern markets.

It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of dry goods been so low as now. We respectfully ask an examination of the qualities of our goods, and a comparison of our styles and prices with those of any other house in the dry goods trade.

ERWIN, ERWIN. ERWIN.

172 and 174 Federal street.

Allegheny,

And also

26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

1776. Centennial Medals. 1876.

For sale by B. F. Brown, General Agent, 131 Smithfield street, and at the jewelry stores.

Shetland Seal Caps

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Dress Goods,

cheap, at Phillips' Bankrupt Sale, corner of Sixth and Liberty streets.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pays **200** per cent. a month. Send for particulars, Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. d&S

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Morris & Lewis vs. S. Frankenstein, debtor, Clarion county. On motion of creditors for an injunction, an order was made restraining Leah Fritz from performing certain acts.

A. Ortleib & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. After argument by Mr. Sipe, the assignee, an injunction was granted against Catharine Stahl.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition for an injunction presented, an order was made restraining John Richey and J. F. Woods from interfering with the property of the bankrupts.

Peter Campbell, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. The report of the Register on petition for an order refunding to Seibert & Berg, petitioning creditors, the amount advanced by them to commence these proceedings, and for an allowance to their solicitors for services performed, presented and approved, and the assignee directed to pay amounts designated.

District Court.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

The cases of Dean vs. Snodgrass, Erwin vs. Jones, Lacock vs. Barrett et al., Carr vs. McCallister, and Huckestein & Baum vs. Hemmeyer, were marked off the list for this week.

In the case of McCord & Rigby vs. Robt. McKeever, Charles McGinn and Catharine, his wife, owners, and Alexander & Sons, contractors, a *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $164.87.

The case of McKinney's assignee vs. J. T. Woods et al. is still on trial before Judge White.

S. S. Jackson vs. A. Jackson. Rule on plaintiff to show cause who this suit should not be discontinued at plaintiff's costs. Proceedings stayed.

Trial List for To-day.

Bradley vs. Nation Trust Co.
Blattan vs. same.
Hartman vs. same.
Herron vs. same.
Kremer vs. same.
Blattan vs. same.
Zedder et ux. vs. same.
Lobman vs. Carr.
Lanz vs. Dillig.
Johnston vs. Johnston's executors.

Common Pleas Court.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

In the case of J. C. Converse, trustee of the People's Savings Bank of McKeesport, vs. Louis Hanly, an action on a promissory note, the jury found for plaintiff for $3,111. Rule to show why, on her next friend, Richard D. Kidd, libel for a divorce, Subpœna awarded.

In the case of Wm. Rorick vs. James Patton, an action for work and labor done, the jury found for the plaintiff for $3.25.

In the matter of the question of the return of the Carson vote, correcting the returns so that Joseph M. Carson, candidate for the Legislature in the Fourth district, was given 4,547 votes instead of 1,123, as heretofore returned, and John M. Carson none. The petition of election was ordered to be amended accordingly.

The case of Adam Christ, for use of Peter Loelig, vs. Henry Matz, an action for barrels sold, is on trial.

In the case of J. Hays vs. the Commonwealth, on affidavit of J. W. Taylor, a rule was granted on Hugh S. Fleming, Esq., Mayor of Allegheny, to make a fuller return in fifteen days after service of this rule.

Trial List for To-day.

Clark vs. Frew et al.
Shupe vs. Emerick.
Livingston et al. vs. Cunningham et al.
Quinn et al. vs. Murphy.
Stockdale, trustee, vs. Reel.
Grogan & Co. vs. McGee Guards.
Guffey vs. P., W. & B. R. R. Co.
O'Neill vs. Ohio Township Trust Company.
McIntyre vs. Gallagher.
Old vs. Dalmyer.
Pennzold et al. vs. Hammers.
Parker vs. McMasters.
Stehnacker vs. Burk et ux.
Krier vs. Peiffer.
Splane vs. Goehring.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

Gustave Mark, indicated for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Charles, Kester, pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery.

A. Dalgower was acquitted of the larceny of a chicken, charged by Jacob Beuscher.

Charles Johnston pleaded guilty to the larceny of a revolver valued at $12.00, charged by William Lipps.

Joseph Bay pleaded *nolo contendre* to a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Andrew Smith.

Frank Haslage was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Christian Wetzel, and the prosecutor was directed to pay the costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Dazell, indicted for the larceny of some crackers, on oath of S. E. Moorhead, the defendant was allowed, it appearing to the Court that the defendant being actually starving, took but a few crackers, the prosecutor also desiring that no further action be taken, and defendant having already been confined in jail for five weeks, that sentence has already been made to this case in our columns.

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. W. H. Brooks, charged with larceny.

C. Wehl was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Cyrus Roberts is on trial on charges of entering a building with intent to commit a felony and larceny, preferred by George Jacobs.

(Trial List for To-day.)

Commonwealth vs.
Miller et al. Fred. A. Ebberhart.
R. Richmond et al. Joseph Hickman.
Peter Reitzel et al. Darby McDonough.
Wm. Little et al. Robert Lally.
Jerry McCarty. George Miller.
J. McBratney et al. Philip Wiseman.
Thos. Peters. Louisa Bridgeout.
Thos. Bell. John Andrews.
David Anday. Thos. Irwin.
H. G. Williams. Dan. Smith et al.
James Murphy. Edward Parsons.
Pat Hughes. C. Kellenberger et al.
John Roup. D. E. Hall.
John Hartman. Bridget Hagerty.
John Hickman. M. Hickenbottom.
Nicholas Eierman. M. Rosenfelt.
Cyrus Roberts. L. Quiter
Charles Hegee. James Johnston et al

THE TAX-PAYERS' UNION.

The Late City Election to be Contested in Court at Once—Another Opinion from Judge Kerr.

A meeting of the Taxpayers' Union was held yesterday afternoon in the Bank of Commerce building, Col. Wm. Frew in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Riddell, from the Committee on City Election, presented the following report, which was received and adopted:

Your Committee called upon Mayor Blackmore today, and presented the petition of citizens for his proclamation for a new election of city officers in February next. The Mayor respectfully declined the prayer of the petitioners, saying it was his first and last official act, and his opinion that the last election was premature, but he was pressed into issuing his proclamation then by a general desire for an election, and by legal advice in its favor, and feels disinclined to reverse his action now, unless under a decision of the Courts in view of this final decision of the Mayor your Committee offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That immediate legal action be taken to test in the Courts the legality of the last city election.

Resolved, That we tender our acknowledgements to those taxpayers who within the last few days have contributed to aid the cause of Reform by substantial aid, and that all our fellow citizens who desire to contribute to the same end, be and are hereby requested to send the same promptly to our Treasurer, Alex. King, Esq., No. 94 Water street.

Mr. King, from the Finance Committee, reported money coming in freely and satisfactorily.

Mr. Norton stated that the Committee on Classification and Taxation would submit a report at the next meeting.

Captain Ward presented another opinion from Col. J. K. Kerr concerning the legality of the late municipal election. He re-affirmed, but at greater length, the points contained in his opinion presented to the Union on the 11th ult. The document was received and filed, and Captain Ward moved that Col. Kerr be employed to assist Mr. Marshall in contesting in Court the legality of the late election. Mr. Finley amended that the matter of engaging the gentleman be referred to the proper committee. It was carried, after which Captain Ward's motion was adopted, and on motion of Judge Mellon, Mr. R. J. Powers was added to the contesting attorneys.

Mr. Hugh M. Bole was admitted to membership and the Union adjourned.

GREAT CLOSING SALE

OF

Dry Goods,

COMMENCING ON MONDAY.

Hugus & Hacke, in order to reduce stock previous to their annual stock taking, will commence on Monday to sell at extraordinary reduction in prices their large and well assorted collection of

Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Shawls,
Sacques,
Dress Goods,
Mourning Goods,
&c., &c.

The stock is now complete in every department, and will be offered at such extreme low prices as must insure a rapid sale.

For holiday presents this is a splendid opportunity to purchase the finest goods at the lowest rates. HUGUS & HACKE,

Fifth avenue and Market street.

Advertisement.

We desire to attract attention to an advertisement in another column, of an enterprise which deserves encouragement. We refer to the Grand Gift Concert which will be given on the 29th of December, by the Masonic Relief Association of Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of completing the Masonic Temple in that city. The Directors of the Association were elected by the Fraternity, and are Masons of strict integrity, and the Advisory Board is composed of some of the most distinguished gentlemen in the State of Virginia. The public may therefore feel assured that the drawing will be conducted honestly and impartially, and while the patrons of the scheme are aiding in a charitable cause, they are also placing themselves in the way of obtaining a large prize. It is proposed to distribute $250,000 among the ticket holders. Orders for tickets should be sent immediately to H. V. Moore, Norfolk, Va., or to the Branch Office of the Association, No. 78 and 80 Broadway, New York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Jefferson played last night to another immense house, and for this evening, his benefit, nearly all the seats are sold. This engagement is proving an eminently successful one, not only financially, but in every other respect. In the way of support the members of the company, who are in the cast, have acquitted themselves very well. Miss Baker's *Meenie* is full of life and Mrs. Elisler's *Gretchen* is excellent. As *Hendrick*, Mr. Price never fails to bring down the upper part of the house, but still his representation of a sailor is not as truthful as it might be made. Mr. Owen appears to better advantage in a character, which affords him an opportunity to display his humor, but it would be hypercritical to demand a better *Derrick*. He brings out all the villainy there is in the character.

"The Bohemian Girl"

For some time past general interest has been excited in local musical circles, by the prospective production of Balfe's beautiful opera of the Bohemian Girl, by the Gounod Club. The general expectation was heightened by the fact that the Club had been so successful last winter in their public entertainments, and the people having this had an opportunity of judging of the material of which the organization is composed, were the more anxious to see how the amateurs would acquit themselves in this the most difficult of any selection they have ever tried. It is not to be wondered at then that under such circumstances the "Gounod's" should prove sufficiently attractive to draw a full house, but it is hardly probable even the most sanguine thought they would be complimented by such an audience as that which gathered at Library Hall last evening. It was literally an overwhelming ovation, and was all the more complimentary from the fact that amusement seekers had that strong counter-attraction before them elsewhere, the marvelously gifted Jefferson. The audience, too, was not alone flattering in the sense of being so overwhelming in numbers, but in character it was equally conspicuous, for Library Hall has never contained a more fashionable or cultured audience, or one that better represented the highest culture and intelligence of society. It was an audience that was discriminative as well as appreciative, and its approval was a meed of praise well worth striving for.

The curtain was rolled up about eight o'clock, the hall at that time being filled in every part, whether sitting or standing room for more attendants being attainable. The first view given of the club gave evidence that the opera was to be put upon the stage,—so far at least as costumery was concerned, a in rather more splendid style than it had ever been previously represented here. The costumes were all fresh, and the stage effect was one of richness and elegance—so new and freshly mounted was this feature of the presentation that many friends of the club feared that the spectacular would rather overshadow the real performance,—a fear however that was happily dissipated as the entertainment progressed.

The Opera opened auspiciously so far as the music was concerned, but there was evidence of a slight shyness that did not entirely pass away until the first act had progressed almost to a close. After that however, there was an entire freedom, and life and spirit characterized not only that of training, but of that which is of more importance—genius for the work. The chorus especially was grand, the sixty voices blending with a sweetness and purity, that attested superior voices as well as perfect discipline. The orchestra—the Germania—also seemed to be in spirit and performed its part in an exceptional manner. No troupe that we have ever heard, was so highly favored in these respects. This wealth of chorus, it was evident was due to the fact that the Club contained material within itself from which artistes of the higher grade are made. It was an improvement even upon the previous excellence of the Club in this direction, and with such massive chorus and strong orchestra, the opera could hardly have failed to be a success, even if the soloists had not come fully up to the high standard, which they reached. Of the latter, Miss Carmen Harten, Mrs. Wallace as *Arline*, of course, attracted the greatest attention. She was in excellent voice, and sang in a manner that would have been satisfactory from a prima donna of high reputation. Her rendition of the Polka was loud as some, is very pure and flexible, and very clear in the upper registers. Her singing was supplemented by a certain air of artless grace and a spirited, natural action, and her *Arline* was thus a better personation than many of those which have won applause in traveling troupes of high character. Mrs. Tetedoux shared the next honors as the *Gipsy Queen*, her singing and acting being in excellent accord with the spirit of the character she assumed. She sang with firmness and a finished grace that evidenced culture as well as appreciation of the part. Mr. Everson as *Count Arnheim*, was a marked success. His rendition of the "Heart Bowed down" was a performance that has had very few equals, and to our minds no superiors by any who have essayed the song at Library Hall heretofore. Mr. Colville sang well also, with full voice and in fine form, but in some instances he seemed to lack a little of the fire and enthusiasm of perfect reacting. Messrs. Bissell and Bodine in addition to rendering valuable aid by their parts, added very much to the characters they assumed by the life and animation they threw into the dramatic parts. Altogether, however, the rendition was more even, both in music and action than anything that has yet been attempted by the club, and the great success of the Opera was attested by very frequent and hearty applause bestowed upon it, by one of the most critical of audiences.

At the close of the second act, a pleasant little episode occurred. Miss Wallace was rapturously encored, and as she came out, a messenger came down the centre aisle of the hall, and placed upon the stage for her a magnificent bouquet of flowers. In dimensions, being fully three feet high. The flowers were arranged in a rustic basket, held in place by a frame work, hid from view by growing vines and clustering tendrils of smilax. The bouquet numbered many varieties of the flowery kingdom, including white and tinted camellias, azalias, tuberoses, heliotropes, violets, chrysanthemums, roses, and many others rich and rare. Just above the basket was a harp encircled